



THE TIMES Tomorrow

Cider inside
William the Conqueror swayed our tastes towards cider - a tipple with a sparkling future

Colourful customs
Bernard Levin welcomes the new green and red lanes used at last by US Customs but how will he carry his money in America?

Soft Silk Road
Central Asia today is a safe and tranquil spot for tourists - a far cry from the wild days of Tamerlane

Top shots
Sydney Friskin reports on the world's best snooker players battling it out at the Rothman Grand Prix

Portfolio

Yesterday's Portfolio Competition in *The Times* was won by Mr John Maurice, of Fleet, in Hampshire, who received £2,000. Portfolio list, page 23. How to play, back page Information Service.

Glemp fears priest was murdered

Poland's Primate, Cardinal Glemp, reflecting a growing belief in the country, said he feared that Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the missing pro-Solidarity priest, had been murdered. Thousands of police aided by sniffer dogs are searching for him and a plainclothes policeman has been arrested. Page 6

Kabul pardon

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan said the imprisoned French television journalist Jacques Abocher will be pardoned. He requested a French parliamentary delegation to come to Kabul to collect him. Earlier report, page 8

Charge dropped

The case against Dr Keith Hampton, the Conservative MP who was charged with indecently assaulting a policeman in a Soho club, was dropped. Page 3

State opening

Parliament will be prorogued next Wednesday and the Queen will open the new session on Tuesday, November 6, Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, announced in a statement to MPs. Parliament, page 4



Lebanon clash

Nine guerrillas were killed by Israeli forces in southern Lebanon as the Israeli Cabinet discussed its plans for an eventual withdrawal from the occupied area. Page 10

Saturday banks

Saturday banking at the big four clearing banks is set to become normal practice after Lloyds Bank announced it will open key branches. Page 3

Norwegian oil

Norway indicated that its official price for North Sea oil is likely to be restored to \$30 a barrel by December. Page 19

Leader page, 17
Letters: On Ethiopian famine, from the Rev A J Baxter, and others; youth service, from Mr C Irving, MP
Leading articles: Ethiopia; Guardian ruling; French explosives
Obituary, page 18
Sir John Wise, Mr T D Jones
Features, pages 14-16
Reagan's problem area; anti-apartheid campaigners at odds; the essential flaw in Maxwell's Mirror. Spectrum: It's the presentation that pays. Friday Page: finding fulfilment through the Open University
Classified, pages 24, 28, 29
Business to Business: Motoring

Home News	2-5	Motoring	29
Business	5, 6, 10	Parliament	4
U.S.	13	Sale Room	2
US news	19-22	Science	18
World	12	Sport	25-27
Readers' box	31	TV & Radio	31
Italy	16	Theatre, etc	31
Any Report	22	Weather	32

Pit talks adjourn after order to seize NUM assets

● Pit peace talks were adjourned last night and coal board managers were looking to a new "back to work" campaign

● The High Court ordered sequestration of the miners' union's entire funds. The union said it would fight on.

● Mr Michael Eaton, the new adviser to the coal board chairman, denied that there was a rift over strategy

● Forty-four policemen were hurt by bricks and stones thrown by strikers at Denby Grange colliery. Page 2

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Talks between the striking miners and National Coal Board were adjourned after nearly ten hours last night, to a date to be fixed. The High Court had earlier ordered sequestration of the National Union of Mineworkers' assets.

Mr Arthur Scargill, union president, said after the talks ended: "We are still in fundamental disagreement on the central issues."

Top-level coal board managers, however, are looking beyond the expected failure of current negotiations to a renewed campaign to get more miners back to work after the settlement with the pit deputies.

Yesterday's judgment by Mr Justice Nicholls effectively leaves the union financially incapable of continuing the strike at present levels. But its leaders have said they will carry on their battle against colliery closures "if we have to run the union from the streets."

The High Court has frozen union assets, put at £10.7m in the last official report to the government-appointed Certification Officer submitted a week ago. But that figure relates to funds and property held on December 31, 1983, and the union has run through much of its liquid capital since then.

It is also understood that moves have been made to

minimize the impact of sequestration by transferring funds to other accounts, but that could not be confirmed last night.

Experience in the case of the National Graphical Association indicated that any such transferance will not halt the sequestration process.

A political hue and cry is expected, but the board is already planning a new campaign to "win back the hearts and minds" of the striking miners.

The deal agreed with the deputies union, Nacods, two nights ago, is regarded as a springboard for persuading more strikers to abandon the industrial action that the High Court has ruled to be unlawful.

Mr Justice Nicholls said yesterday that NUM leaders had only themselves to blame for the sequestration after being given "ample time to put their house in order." "The NUM persists in regarding the law of this country as applicable to others, and not to itself."

Four members of the accountancy firm, Price Waterhouse have been appointed as sequestrators. They will report to the High Court in three weeks.

The company handled sequestration of the South Wales miners' assets to collect a £50,000 fine for contempt three

Files moved out of union HQ

By Craig Seton

Mrs Anne Scargill, the wife of the NUM president, yesterday began moving files and equipment from the union's Sheffield headquarters building within hours of the High Court ruling that its assets should be seized.

Mrs Scargill was helped by miners from Durham, who had begun a "sit-in" at the headquarters building on Wednesday in case sequestrators arrived.

They loaded four box files and office equipment into a black Rover car and a second vehicle but as they were driven away, Mrs Scargill, holding the fort in her husband's absence at London peace negotiations, refused to comment on the court decision.

However, Mrs Blanche Flannery, wife of Mr Martin Flannery, Labour MP for Sheffield Hillsborough, was outside the headquarters and said: "It is disgusting that the NUM should have to move files and equipment." "The Government's view is that if you take the miners' money it will demoralize them but that could not be further from the truth." Mrs Flannery is president of the Sheffield Trades Council.

balance against Mr Scargill. On the other hand, however, senior Government sources said last night that the NUM's agreement, together with the high level of coal imports, coal movements and the level of oil burnt in power stations, all underlined the strength of the Government's hand and its ability to stand out against Mr Scargill's all-or-nothing demands.

approval means that those holding the tickets must pay a £40 surcharge on the £259 fares, or accept a refund. The refusal of the cheaper fare came after the failure of assurances that there would be no anti-trust action in American courts for "predatory pricing", as threatened by Mr Richard Branson, president of Britain's Virgin Atlantic, over price airline. Neither Virgin's low fare nor that of its American rival, People Express, is affected by the decision.

Yesterday's decision did not mean that the so-called Bermuda 2 aviation treaty between the two countries was at risk, the spokesman said. The treaty had been in force since 1977. It

was "a perfectly adequate agreement and could continue to work". The Government said it had acted "reluctantly". Mr Spicer added: "We will be checking at airports to make sure that airlines do not continue to sell tickets at fares which have not been approved, as has been their practice in the past."

Mr Branson, meanwhile, announced what he claimed was the world's cheapest air fare, 216 between Gatwick and Manchester in The Netherlands, on a leased BAC111 69-second passenger jet. Virgin's second aircraft. The fare would be a special offer for the first three weeks of the service from November 15, after which it would rise to £25.

Coal board opposed quick Acas return

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Senior National Coal Board officials have conveyed to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) their strong reservations over the decision to organize a new round of negotiations with the miners' leaders immediately after the deal that averted the pit deputies' strike.

The coal board wanted Acas to deal with pit deputies strike threat, and the wider dispute in the coalfields as two separate issues in the hope that a deal with Nacods, the pit deputies union, would have helped them to increase pressure on the miners' leadership to reach a settlement.

Some coal board managers believe that they were "railroaded" by Acas into a new round of talks and would have preferred a long interval between the Nacods settlement and new talks with the National Union of Mineworkers.

Despite the pressure from Acas for "consequential" negotiations, the board is drawing up plans for an early appeal to the supervisors to carry out safety work in a number of pits which are causing the board serious concern. Managers believe that without immediate remedial work, many coal producing faces could be permanently lost.

The coal board also has plans



Mr Eaton: Denies any rift within NCB

to make a direct appeal to its 180,000 miners in expectation of a breakdown in the latest round of talks. The board will emphasize what it sees as the unreasonable attitude being adopted by the miners' union when set alongside the acceptance by Nacods of the proposals to deal with future pit closures.

Meanwhile, Mr Michael Eaton, the coal board's new "trouble shooter", last night denied a report in yesterday's edition of *The Times* that a rift had developed among senior members of the board over strategy to be adopted in dealings with the miners' union.

Continued on back page, col 6

NCB at its limit says Thatcher

By Anthony Berins, Political Correspondent

"There is no longer any industrial reason for this dispute to continue."

Ministers are concerned that the striking miners should see from the Nacods agreement that the coal board is both willing and able to reach reasonable agreements, but it is accepted that the on-the-ground atmosphere of picket lines and strikebound communities might make it difficult to tilt the

Reagan gets more good news from polls

Washington. - While Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic Presidential candidate, yesterday continued his barnstorming campaign through the Mid-West, President Reagan was in Washington resting on his laurels, apparently convinced that his reelection on November 6 is secure (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Two new opinion polls appear to support the President's self-confidence. According to a *Washington Post-ABC* News poll taken after last Sunday's televised debate between the two contestants, the President has retained his 12-point lead over his Democratic challenger.

A New Louis Harris poll shows the President leading by 14 points. Ethnic voters, page 8. Frank Johnson, back page

Blow to 100,000 Atlantic travellers £40 surcharge on air fares

By Tony Samstag

More than 100,000 passengers who have already bought cut-price trans-Atlantic airline tickets must pay higher fares, the Department of Transport said yesterday.

Mr Michael Spicer, Undersecretary of State for Transport, said he was acting to prevent "commercial chaos in the North Atlantic" after the Government's refusal last week to allow the new cheap fares on the big trans-Atlantic carriers from November 1. Of the tickets already sold, 70 per cent have been sold in the United States and 30 per cent in Britain.

The tickets have been sold, by British Airways, Pan American and TWA, marked "subject to Government approval". The withdrawal of that



A malnourished child eating an Oxfam 'energy biscuit' at a feeding centre near Addis Ababa.

Ethiopia flies food to famine areas

By David Cross

The Ethiopian Government has begun a huge airlift of food to its drought-stricken areas, as pressure mounts on the international community to provide greater emergency relief aid for millions of starving refugees.

Government sources in Addis Ababa said yesterday that the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission was now using two Soviet-built Antonov military transport aircraft to ferry supplies to about 50,000 people seeking shelter in the northern town of Makkelle.

The government had previously relied on convoys of lorries to move supplies across mountainous terrain to an estimated six million people facing starvation after the worst crop failure in 20 years.

Offers of food aid have begun pouring in from Europe and North America in response to appeals. In Washington the Reagan Administration announced that it was authorizing the dispatch of about 45,000 tons of cereals, dried milk and vegetable oil this month.

In Brussels representatives

Continued on back page, col 2

Bonn Speaker resigns in payments scandal

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Rainer Barzel, President (Speaker) of the Bundestag for the past 20 months, resigned yesterday. The parliamentary committee which was due to hear further evidence from him about his connections with the Flick Industrial Holdings Company of Düsseldorf, was adjourned, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, held an emergency meeting. The Government is expected to name a successor soon.

Herr Barzel had undergone four hours of intense questioning on Wednesday about the source of the DM 1.7m (£460,000) he received from a Frankfurt law firm after stepping down as CDU chairman in 1973.

He resigned immediately after a former Flick employee

told the committee Herr Barzel had indeed informed the company, on relinquishing the party leadership, that he would be working for a Frankfurt lawyer, closely connected with Flick. Herr Barzel emphatically denied on Wednesday that his salary from the law practice corresponded with money the Flick company paid the firm.

Herr Barzel is not accused of any crime. But the Christian Democrats have been profoundly shaken by allegations, which Herr Barzel failed to refute on Wednesday, of connection between his resignation in 1973, making way for Herr Barzel, was unable to produce the contract with the other firm or detail the work he did.

The affair has caused considerable damage to Herr Kohl's Government.

Flick's rise, page 8

Red Cross says Iranians shot Iraqi prisoners

Geneva (AP) - The International Committee of the Red Cross said yesterday that Iranian guards killed and wounded an unknown number of Iraqi prisoners-of-war during a recent riot in a camp north-east of Teheran.

Mr Jean-Jacques Kurtz, ICRC's spokesman, said the October 10 shooting was witnessed by three Swiss Red Cross delegates who were visiting the camp at the time.

"There were dead and wounded," he said. The next day, the delegates visited 38 of the wounded Iraqi prisoners in hospitals "but that does not mean that this was the total number of wounded". He declined to give an estimate of the death toll.

Tale of torture, page 10

London and Paris divided by explosive issue

There were deeply discordant versions from France and Britain last night of how explosives came to be found by British police at the French ambassador's residence. The French, playing the matter down, said the police set up the "find" then used it to create an incident. But Mrs Thatcher used strong words in the Commons: "urgent discussions" had begun with the French into a "wrong" and "regrettable" attempt to test British security.

The British version

By Stewart Tendler and Anthony Bevins

Scotland Yard yesterday rejected French suggestions that British police had been willing partners when a French security official planted explosives to test British protection for President Mitterrand.

And in the Commons Mrs Thatcher refused to join in the French attempt to play down the matter. "This was a most regrettable incident and the French authorities are aware of our views," she told MPs.

"It was wholly wrong for the individual to have acted as he did, and they have regretted the misunderstanding." It was a matter of the most serious concern that explosive materials were brought into Britain.

She added: "Urgent discussions have begun and will continue" with the French government about this incident, though it would not be allowed to mar the success of President Mitterrand's state visit.

Last night the official, a Paris policeman trained as a bomb disposal expert, was reported still to be in London as Yard officers prepared a report for Lord Brittan, the Home Secretary, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

It is thought that after the two small amounts of explosive were found by police dogs in the ambassador's grounds on Tuesday night, the Frenchman, protected by the Vienna Convention, reclaimed the explosive and took it back to his hotel room on the other side of Hyde Park.

The Yard's anti-terrorist

squad heard of the find some time afterwards and feared that an unauthorized official might have explosives in a public place.

It was found by the squad in the Frenchman's room on Wednesday morning after "information" was received, but the squad has not said from whom the information came.

The explosives, described as an American plastic variety, was brought into Britain on a commercial airline flight this week in the Frenchman's baggage. It was part of his kit for dealing with suspect packages or cars.

The London police dismiss French suggestions that the explosive was shown to the police before it was hidden or that the dogs were allowed to sniff it first. According to one expert, a dog allowed to sniff at only one explosive might search just for that and not for other kinds it was also trained to find.

What happened after the dogs found the material has not been explained fully, though there was little the police could do as guests on French territory. When interviewed following the anti-terrorist squad swoop, the Yard decided not to prosecute after the Frenchman gave a full explanation.

He could have been charged under the Explosive Substances Act or for wasting police time. The penalties could have been imprisonment under the first or a fine for the second.

It is understood that the incident was discussed in the British Cabinet yesterday.

Continued on back page, col 1

The French version

From Diana Geddes, Paris

British police were being accused here unofficially yesterday of deliberately seeking to create an incident and suggesting themselves that the explosives be hidden to test their sniffer dogs.

The French Government tried to play down the affair, saying it should in no way be exploited to cast a shadow over President Mitterrand's otherwise successful state visit.

The unofficial French version, which differs substantially from the British, was reported yesterday by Agence France-Presse and *Le Monde*, both quoting the same anonymous "authorized sources" which *The Times* knows to be senior French police officials.

Scotland Yard officers were

Continued on back page, col 1

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Guardian loses appeal over return of Tisdall memorandum

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The House of Lords ruled by a majority of one yesterday that courts were right to order the *Guardian* newspaper to hand over a confidential government memorandum on cruise missiles leaked to it.

In a test ruling on the right of the press not to disclose its sources, the law lords dismissed by three to two the newspaper's appeal against being ordered to return the memorandum, leaked to Miss Sarah Tisdall, then a Foreign Office clerk.

The newspaper, which published the contents of the memorandum, complied with the order last December. Miss Tisdall was traced as the source and subsequently sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The *Guardian* had been claiming the statutory protection against disclosure of sources now afforded to the press by section 10 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

Under section 10, courts cannot order the disclosure of a source of information in a publication unless it is established that disclosure was necessary in the interests of justice, national security, or for the prevention of disorder or crime.

Yesterday Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich held that the evidence before the court which ordered disclosure "was sufficient to establish that immediate delivery up of the document was necessary in the interests of national security".

But Lord Scarman and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton disagreed. Without more information than was provided in the Crown's affidavit, Lord Fraser said, the

judge could not have been satisfied that disclosure was necessary, and he urged that in future cases where section 10 may be at issue, "care will be taken to present to the court adequate evidence".

And Lord Scarman said that in his judgment, the evidence "fell far short" of that needed to establish that disclosure was needed in the interests of national security. The evidence was "meagre and full of omissions".

"Indeed I cannot find in the evidence any grounds which could reasonably satisfy a court that national security was endangered by the unauthorized disclosure of this document, the contents of which, if leaked, constituted no danger to national security," he said.

Mr Peter Preston, editor of the *Guardian*, welcomed the clarification of section 10 of the Act and said that he hoped it would help journalists in future.

The newspaper now faces a bill of about £50,000 for pursuing the case to the Lords. But although its appeal was dismissed, the law lords ruled that it should not have to pay the Government's costs and each side will pay its own.

The appeal before the Lords began in July, as Miss Tisdall, aged 23, was released after serving four months of a six-month prison sentence for leaking the memorandum to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence.

A second document leaked by her to the newspaper was destroyed by the editor and not published. That "deal with contingency security arrangements and has been of considerable importance to national security".

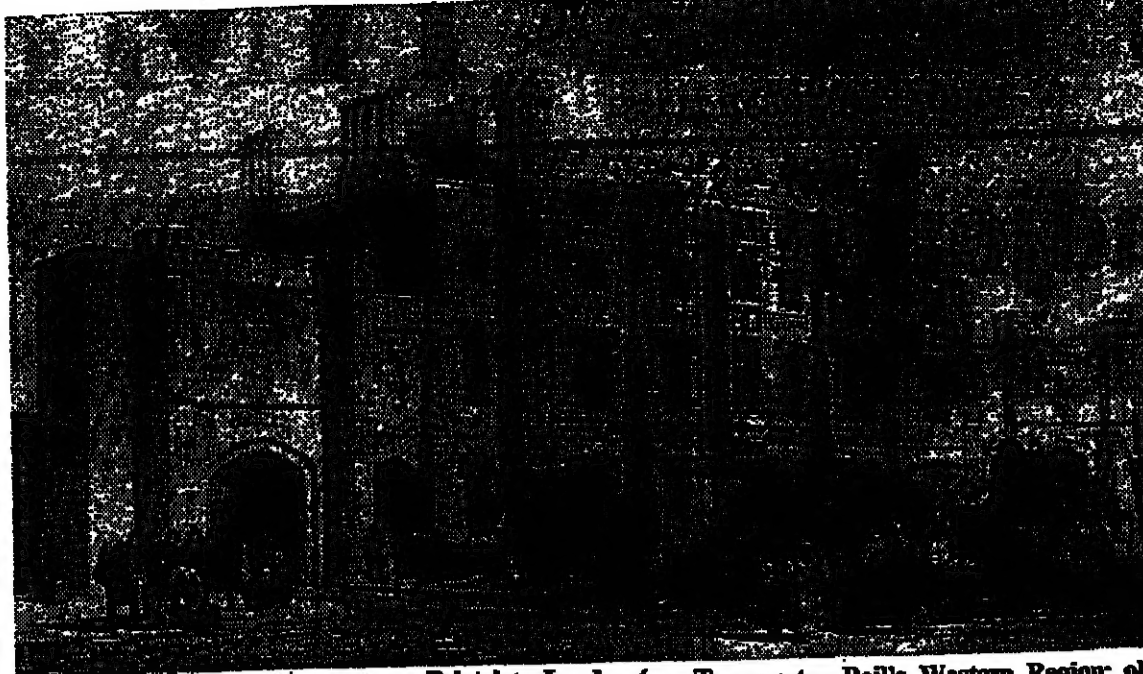
But Mr Preston had refrained from publishing it and also destroyed all copies, "with the sense of responsibility that he has shown throughout this whole affair".

Ms Marie Staunton, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said that section 10 had failed to be the strong protection that the press needed and had hoped for.

"Disclosure of sources should only be ordered where there is an overriding public interest in so doing, and publication of a document which embarrasses the Government is not a sufficient or overriding reason. Only in very rare cases should the courts order disclosure", she said.

Law Report, page 22

Steam building up for railway that drove Brunel near-mad



DOUBLE TAKE: The Great Western Railway's Bristol terminus, left, in the last century, and right, as it looks today. It will be 150 years next year since that quirky genius Isambard Kingdom Brunel built what many still consider the world's greatest railway: the Great Western from

Bristol to London (our Transport Editor writes). Huge festivities were announced yesterday to celebrate the event, appropriately at a reception at the line's birthplace, Brunel's Bristol terminus at Temple Meads. Special steam trains will run throughout what is now British

Rail's Western Region; old lines and paddle-steamers are being resuscitated; a permanent exhibition will be mounted at the region's headquarters at Swindon; Harvey's of Bristol will produce a special Brunel blend of sherry and Bristol's Courage Breweries a special IKB beer.

Paris, where Brunel was educated, and New York, where his father was city engineer, after fleeing from the French Revolution, will be invited to join in. The 118-mile railway - an unprecedented work at that time - took eight years to build and cost £26m. About 4,000 men and 300

horses were engaged on one project alone: the Box Tunnel near Bath. So complex was the project that the tiny but irascible Brunel, working 28 hours a day, was nearly driven demented by it. "If I ever go mad I shall have the ghost of the railway walking before me".

Universities 'must accept flexibility'

By Colin Hughes

Universities rely too heavily on public funds and must accept outside demands for change, the chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals said yesterday.

Lord Flowers, rector of Imperial College, London, added: "Partly because, in our universities, we have allowed ourselves for decades to be too dependent on the public purse, the external pressures being brought on us are very great. Like it or not, changes there will be."

Speaking at the commemoration day of Imperial College, Lord Flowers said that the University Grants Committee had recently advised the Government that universities could not survive unless they became flexible to outside pressure for change. "It would be foolish if any of us were to ignore that warning."

Although Lord Flowers attacked government policy on education spending, he had high praise for Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Members of Parliament distrust polytechnics and their lecturers, a MORI poll has found. Forty-three per cent of Conservative MPs and 36 per cent of all MPs think that education standards at polytechnics are not as high as they should be, and 44 per cent of MPs think that polytechnic lecturers tend to have left-wing views.

Public Belgrano scrutiny call

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, has been asked to give evidence in public when he appears before the Commons all-party select committee on Foreign Affairs next month to be questioned about the sinking of the General Belgrano.

Since Mr Heseltine agreed to be questioned about the sinking of the cruiser on May 2, 1982, during the Falklands conflict, the understanding has always been that he would be seen in private because of the sensitive nature of the material.

But at a meeting this week, members of the committee, chaired by Sir Anthony Kershaw, (Conservative MP for Stroud), decided to ask Mr Heseltine to appear first in

public and then later go into private session. The request has been passed to the Ministry of Defence. Mr Heseltine has yet to respond because he is abroad. Committee members believe that although the request seems certain to cause some embarrassment in government circles it is unlikely to be refused.

Mr Heseltine is expected to be questioned on November 7, and a report on the Belgrano affair published before Christmas.

Meanwhile, the committee has completed its main inquiry into the future of the Falklands Islands, and for the second time it appears to have come to the conclusion that negotiations with Argentina over the sovereignty of the islands cannot be ruled out.

It has accepted that, given the present state of relations between Britain and Argentina, the latter has still not declared a formal and to hostilities, such talks are completely out of the question.

But the Conservative-dominated committee has apparently concluded that it is in the islanders' interests that there be negotiations at some future date and some options are referred to.

The findings will prove to be embarrassing to some in the Government, including Mrs Margaret Thatcher who has repeatedly insisted that discussions on sovereignty cannot be countenanced.

Austin Rover men vote for strike

By Barrie Clement and Clifford Webb

Austin Rover's 28,000 car workers yesterday voted overwhelmingly to strike in support of their 20 per cent pay claim. Union leaders had asked for a mandate for industrial action to back their arguments in new negotiations next Monday.

The company's offer of a 4.9 per cent wage increase spread over two years has been rejected. Shopfloor leaders will insist on a one-year deal. The company made clear last night that it was prepared to get back to serious negotiations, and implied that its offer might be increased.

But a spokesman said that the vote had not changed its attitude. "We have always said we are willing to negotiate and that is still the case."

Mr Jack Adams, union convenor at Longbridge, West Midlands, the company's biggest plant, said: "The offer is 'ridiculous' and a scandal. There used to be twice as many workers in this plant producing the same number of cars." Meanwhile, the two-week strike at Vauxhall ended when workers at mass meetings voted to accept an immediate basic increase of 6 per cent.

Cohesion of Nato forces praised

By Our Defence Correspondent

The vulnerability of military lines of communication to air attack is to be studied after Exercise Lionheart, Britain's largest military manoeuvre since the Second World War.

A report to Parliament by Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, outlines preliminary conclusions drawn from the exercise, which ended on October 5. He says that overall the exercise was "a great success" and demonstrated "the cohesion of the Nato Alliance".

Queries raised over holidays collapse

By Robin Young

As the Civil Aviation Authority and Association of British Travel Agents worked yesterday to salvage the holidays of 12,000 Britons stranded abroad by the collapse of the Budget holiday group, inquiries began into why the group's companies had been allowed to continue trading and why new business resulting from the earlier collapse of an associated company had been directed to them by Abta.

In the House of Commons Mr Michael Spicer, the junior transport minister, denied Labour suggestions that there had been complacency over the bonding arrangements for tour operators. But he said that the CAA began to have "serious concerns" about Budget and Execol Holidays a few weeks ago, and had sent in its own auditors.

It seemed likely that the group's air travel organizers' licence would shortly have been revoked had creditors' meetings not put the companies into receivership first, he said.

The CAA which for days had been rebuffing inquiries from *The Times* about the financial standing of Budget, said yesterday: "We could not have said anything that might have precipitated a collapse."

The CAA is now charged with paying for the holiday expenses and return fares of 11,000 Budget customers at Mediterranean resorts and arranging refunds for those who had not yet set out on their holidays.

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Sportscene

In an article "Computer Magazines in 'Cultural War'" on October 24 we stated that a magazine called *Sportscene* closed in 1982.

We should have referred to a magazine published by SportsScene Specialist Press Ltd, entitled *Soft*, which has not been published since February 1984. SportsScene Publishers Ltd and SportsScene Specialist Press Ltd are still publishing various computer magazines. We regret this mistake.

PETER ACKROYD

on Lord Alfred Douglas

"It was not a happy family. Most of Lord Alfred Douglas's ancestors seem to have been either villainous or mad (one of them roasted a cook-boy on a spit), and when he declared that 'I combine in my own veins the blood of the two greatest houses in Scotland and England' we see how much he resembles a poisonous flower that can be grown only in hot-house conditions."

JEFFREY BERNARD

on Low Life

"The business of corrupting and leading astray has always fascinated me because I so much enjoyed the diversion myself."

GAVIN STAMP

on the Church

"Bishops talk of the necessity of compassion, of the cruel inadequacy of applying purely economic criteria to human problems, of the need to respect communities, yet the Church of England behaves with conspicuous ruthlessness when it comes to property and to money. Tradition, spiritual values and the importance of community life are seldom considered when the future of churches is discussed."

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The miners' strike

Hail of missiles injures 44 police

By Craig Seton

Forty-four policemen were injured yesterday by a hail of missiles from striking miners at the Denby Grange Colliery, near Wakefield, West Yorkshire, where the chief constable, Mr Keith Hellawell, was hit in the leg.

West Yorkshire police authorized the use of riot gear and mounted officers because of the sudden violence of some of the 3,500 pickets who descended on the pit, where four men are working.

The policemen were treated in hospital for head and chest injuries, severe bruising and concussion, but no one was detained.

Seven pickets were arrested. Some pickets threw fireworks



Mr Sampson: Riot gear pledge.

and set of a rocket, the National Coal Board said.

Mr Colin Sampson, the West Yorkshire chief constable, said in yesterday's *Yorkshire Post* that he wanted his men to look

like the community policemen striking miners saw in their villages whenever possible.

But, after yesterday's violence, a statement issued on his behalf by the assistant chief constable, Mr Keith Hellawell, said: "The mood of some of the pickets was such that different tactics had to be employed to contain the level of public disorder. Following the deluge of bricks, stones and other missiles, which caused injuries to 44 officers, protective shields and police horses were used to disperse the pickets."

West Yorkshire police would not say how many officers confronted the pickets, but it was thought that they numbered less than a thousand. The force has also been reluctant to call in other forces unless essential.

"Whilst we only respond in

an offensive way when provoked to the limit, the pickets must realize that we have resources to stem public disorder before it gets too far and we will not hesitate to exercise our powers if faced with this kind of behaviour experienced at Denby Grange today", Mr Hellawell said.

● Sixty pit deputies at three South Wales pits, Deep Navigation, Tower and Abercynon, went on strike yesterday, demanding full details of the deal their union, Nacods, had made with the board.

● The National Council for Civil Liberties is to ask police chiefs to withdraw a request for use of the police national computer to store a register of criminal incidents in mining areas.

MEP's lurid tales, page 8

NCB jobs body to meet

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The National Coal Board's £5m enterprise company, which has been set up to create employment opportunities in threatened mining communities, is to have its first board meeting next week.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said in a written Commons reply last night that there was no reason why the current dispute should act as an obstacle to the company starting work.

He told Dr Brian Mawhin-

ney, Conservative MP for Peterborough, "The new enterprise company will establish communications with all government and other agencies which provide finance, advice and training facilities in the localities where the company will be operating."

"Any person or firm interested in a project which will bring benefit to a mining community will be able to approach the new enterprise company. Parliament, page 4

Electricity use up by 3.4%

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Electricity consumption in Britain during the summer months rose by 3.4 per cent compared with previous years despite a 43 per cent drop in the use of coal as a result of the miners' strike.

The figures issued yesterday by the Department of Energy show that coal imports increased by 53 per cent in the first half of the year while the amount of oil used for power generation has increased by 33.8 per cent. Electricity generated

by nuclear power has risen by 6.2 per cent. Coal stocks at power stations at the end of August stood at 15,527,000 tonnes and 22,533 tonnes at other sites.

Pithead stocks stood at 14,236,000 tonnes, open-cast stocks at 8,298,000 tonnes, coke open stocks at 832,000 tonnes. Coal imports of 2,563,000 tonnes in the first half of the year meant that for the first time since 1980 imports increased.

Sale room

Netsuke duck goes for £48,400

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

underbidders on the duck when Mr Newstead bought it for £1,200 gns at Christie's in 1970. This time we were determined to have it.

His company had sold another Matsuno, a hen and two chicks, for £35,000 when its exhibition opened on Monday. The star piece of the exhibition, an eighteenth-century ivory figure of a foreigner with a monkey on his back, had been sold for £55,000 which sets a new high for prices outside the auction room.

The other big sale price was £33,000 (estimate £8,000-£12,000) for a set of two monkeys by Toyomasu. The collection realized £233,163 with 7 per cent left unsold.

Private collectors bidding by phone outbid London's closely knit fraternity of carpet dealers at Christie's yesterday for top carpets at exceptionally high prices.

An antique Heriz carpet, 11ft by 9ft, went for £37,000 (estimate £8,500-£10,000) and an antique "Star" Kazak for £34,560 (estimate £18,000-£25,000). The carpet sale made £394,977 with 15 per cent unsold. Duke's portrait, page 5

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia £10.25, Belgium £8.50, Canada \$20.75, Denmark 120 kr, France 200 francs, Germany 100 DM, Greece 1,000 dr, Hong Kong \$100, India 1,000 rupees, Italy 1,000 lire, Japan 1,000 yen, New Zealand \$10, Norway 100 kroner, Portugal 100 escudos, Singapore \$10, South Africa 10 rand, Sweden 100 kronor, Switzerland 100 francs, Taiwan 100 NT, USA \$1.75, Venezuela 100 bolivar.

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Prosecution drops case against MP on Soho gay club charge

By Michael Horne

Dr Keith Hampson, the Conservative MP who was charged with indecently assaulting a policeman in a Soho club, has had the case against him dropped yesterday.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, decided against ordering a retrial after a jury last week failed to reach a verdict.

The decision was announced at Southwark Crown Court by Mr Roy Amlot, counsel for the prosecution, who had alleged during the trial that Dr Hampson, MP for Leeds North-West, had grasped a plain-clothed policeman's private parts on May 3 at the Gay Theatre Club in Berwick Street, central London.

Judge Butler directed yesterday that a verdict of not guilty be recorded which, he said, had the same effect as if the defendant had been tried and acquitted.

Dr Hampson, aged 41, who resigned as parliamentary private secretary to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, after his arrest five months ago left for America with his wife, Sue Cameron before the two-minute court hearing began.

He said earlier yesterday "It has been along ordeal. It is a relief it is all over. I am pleased that the prosecution has decided to offer no further evidence and

that a finding of not guilty has been ordered. I have always maintained that I was innocent of the charge and this outcome is a vindication of my position. Susie and I hope that we can now get on with our work now that the matter is behind us."

The decision has lifted any doubts about the future of Dr Hampson as an MP. It is understood his constituency executive will drop any possible disciplinary action.

A spokesman for the constituency said: "We are delighted for him and his family. Let us hope this is the end of the matter. I doubt any more will be said."

At the end of last week's trial the judge asked the prosecution to consider the future course of the case particularly in view of the widespread publicity it had attracted and asked whether the prosecution could be satisfied that Dr Hampson could have a fair retrial.

In court yesterday Mr Amlot said: "It is a fact that the widespread and massive publicity given to the case could make it difficult to find a second jury to approach the matter with an open mind. But we would never allow that fact to be a reason by itself for not proceeding to a retrial. That would be a most unfortunate precedent."

However, in the exceptional circumstances of this particular case it has now been decided that the interests of justice do not require a second trial and I therefore offer no evidence upon the indictment."

The prosecution applied for costs out of central funds.

Dr Hampson had claimed during the trial that he had gone into the club out of devilment when he parked his car by chance outside. While in the club he had become fascinated by a woman, whom he thought might be a man in drag, but who turned out to be a woman police officer in plain clothes.

While looking at her he accidentally touched the policeman.

Dr Hampson: Relieved that long ordeal is over

More protection for flat-owners sought

By Kenneth Goelling

People who buy flats should have as much right to their home as that enjoyed by householders, Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the National Consumer Council, said yesterday.

He appealed for reform of "outdated" leasehold property laws.

Speaking to the Welsh Consumer Council in Cardiff, Mr Montague said that too often leasehold ownership was third-class home ownership. People who bought leasehold flats were more like tenants than true home owners.

"In principle they have certain legal rights," he said. "But in practice, they may find themselves the victims of some greedy or incompetent ground landlords or property management agents."

A particular cause of resent-

ment to flat owners was finding extra sums on maintenance bills in the form of "management costs". Victims included elderly people, who had looked forward to spending their last years contentedly.

Mr Montague said that an owner discovered when he inspected a ground landlord's accounts for managing a block of flats that tenants were being charged £1,000 a year to keep a vase of flowers in the hall.

Another owner paid annual cleaning charges of £1,300 a year, although the property was never cleaned.

Under a system proposed by the Building Societies Association, each flat owner would belong to a corporate body owning the communal parts, including the shell of the building, which would decide on insurance, repairs and maintenance.

VAT on newspapers condemned

By Rupert Morris

Provincial newspapers would lose 4 per cent in revenue and be forced to cut jobs and close titles if the Government were to impose a 15 per cent rate of value-added tax, the Newspaper Society said yesterday.

The society was launching a campaign to deter Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from introducing any element of VAT on newspapers. Its president, Mr Tim Morris, said the imposition of VAT would be "stupidity and nonsense". It would force local newspapers to cut editorial staff, thereby reducing the flow of information, leaving the press open to greater government interference and harming democracy.

Manufacturers remained unconvinced by Government assurances that there were no plans to extend VAT to processed foods. Mr John Bradbury, president of the Cakes and Biscuit Alliance, said yesterday.

Last June, Mrs Margaret Thatcher denied any intention to impose VAT on food sold in shops, other than confectionery. But Mr Bradbury said Mr Lawson had since told him in a letter that "no part of the tax system was 'immutable'."

Mary Rose plunderer sheds tears

A diver who stole treasures from the "Mary Rose" wept in court yesterday, as police described how he took mementoes from Henry the Eighth's flagship and other ships.

Silver and gold coins were found in the home of Richard Beverly Woods, aged 41, and other treasures were discovered in a "collector's album". Bow Street Magistrates' Court was told.

He was perhaps a magpie who took advantage of his situation and went overboard," Det Sargent Mick Carter said. Woods, of Goodrich Crescent, Newport, Gwent, was jailed for three months, suspended for two years, after admitting five charges of theft.

He was also fined £50 or one day's jail for failing to declare the treasures to the receiver of wrecks.

TV-am to cover US elections

TV-am, the breakfast television company, is to send its own five-man team to cover the American presidential elections after rejection of an offer from Independent Television News to cover the event.

The company rejected the offer on the grounds of cost. It was unwilling to pay about £30,000 for one morning

New debate on women's ordination

By Robert Newell

The question of whether the Church of England should have women priests will be debated again by the General Synod when it meets in London next month.

In 1975, the synod endorsed the view "that there are no fundamental objections to the ordination of women to the priesthood," but in 1978 a motion asking its standing committee to prepare legislation to allow women to be ordained was lost when it was defeated in the House of Clergy.

Next month's debate, on November 15, will be on a motion from the Southwark Diocesan Synod asking for legislation to allow women priests.

Last July, the General Synod gave provisional approval to a measure to allow women priests from abroad to officiate while visiting this country.

OU waiting lists grow

The Open University received 49,202 applications for next year's degree courses which is the third largest number since its courses began in 1970.

But it announced yesterday that only 18,800 will get places. The university had planned to admit 24,000, but reduced the figure because of government expenditure cuts. It estimates next year's waiting list as 17,000.

Sex shop protest

Sex shop owners in the West End of London are to challenge the High Court the legality of Westminster City Council's decision earlier this year to set their annual licence fees at £11,000 - the highest in Britain and more than double the previous level.

Airman saved

The two-man crew of an RAF Hawk trainer jet were rescued by helicopter yesterday after their aircraft crashed into the sea in Cardigan Bay, west Wales. The men ejected by parachute and were unhurt.

Last light

The light on the Great Orme at Llandudno, north Wales is to go out after 122 years because the amount of shipping does not justify maintenance costs.

Return of the native red squirrel

By Tony Sambury

Red squirrels have returned to Regent's Park for the first time for more than 50 years. Two are to be released today, to join four of their fellows which have been released in pairs and without fanfare during the past week. Another pair is to follow.

The intrepid colonists were captured as juveniles soon after leaving their drowsy in the Ely estate in Fife, where, ironically, red squirrels have reached pest proportions and are routinely killed. (Most of the remaining British red squirrels survive in Scotland.) They have been hand-reared and conditioned to the presence of human beings by a sojourn in the old Duke of Bedford aviary in London Zoo, where they were provided with nesting boxes and food hoppers. They will continue to have access to the aviary for the time being, in case freedom proves too much for them.

"We really do not know what is going to happen," Jonathan Griffin, the zoo's commercial manager, told The Times. "It could be that the squirrels depart by the next train to Scotland, or disappear into the



The red squirrel: Intrepid colonist

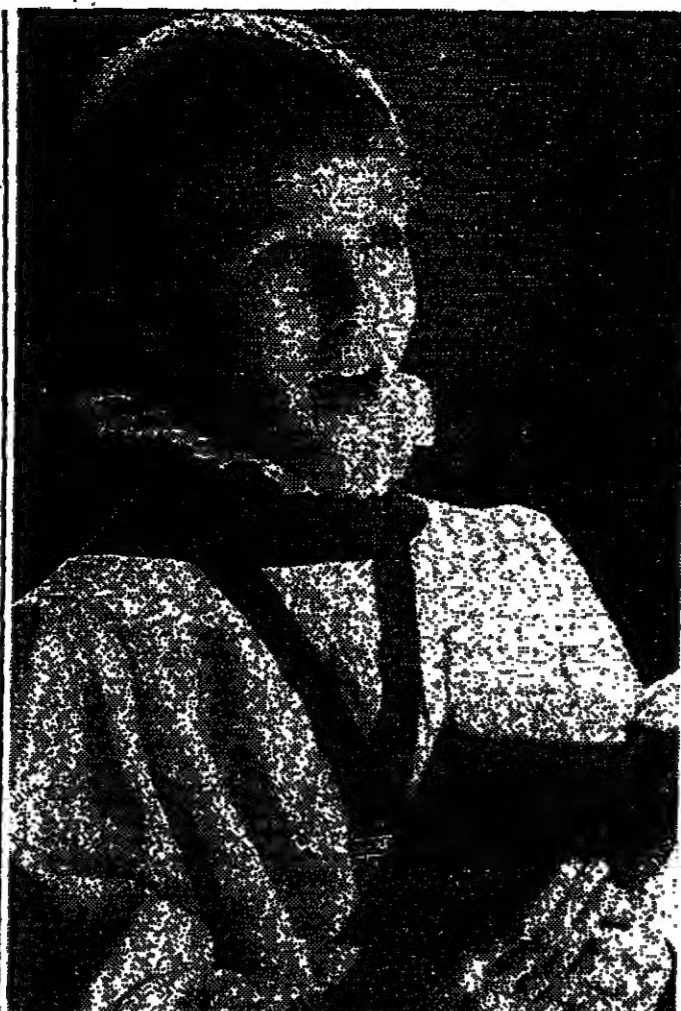
bowels of Kilburn. We just hope they stay."

In most parts of Britain the native red squirrel has been supplanted by the larger American grey. Once it was thought that the usurpers killed or drove away the reds, but Dr Brian Berman, the zoo's curator of mammals, says the probable reason for the replacement of reds by greys is that greys seem better able to survive periods of food shortage and to recolonize vacated areas. "The fact that red squirrels in Britain hold their own only where coniferous forest is

dominant tends to make us forget that they are a common urban inhabitant of many European cities. There is a good chance that with a small amount of selective feeding they could be reestablished in Regent's Park."

Selective food hoppers and nest boxes have been scattered about the park at strategic points. They work on an ingenious system of weight discrimination: the presence of the grey, at 17 ounces almost twice the weight of the red, triggers a lid that falls to block off the food or shelter. A trap door into the aviary works on the same principle. Very young greys are in with a chance, of course, and even a few adults have demonstrated the ingenuity of the species by learning to straddle the sensitive platforms and spread their weight.

Details of London Zoo's "Red Squirrel Watch" can be obtained from the zoo or from the project's sponsor, the National Provident Institution, P.O. Box 177, 48 Gracechurch Street, London EC3P 3BH. Tel: 01-623 4200.



Clef and chef David Pickering and Anne Houston, shedding a tear, savour the sweet taste of success. David, aged 12, from Mootown, Leeds, won the Rediffusion Chorists' Award organized by the Royal School of Church Music at St George's Church, Hanover Square, London, with Haydn's "Benedictus" and Schubert's "The Trout". He was given £2,000 for his church, St Edmund's, Roundhay, Leeds.



become Tricity junior cook of the year at the Savoy Hotel, London. Anne, a pupil at Canisbay primary school, Caithness, served Canisbay vegetable broth and Duncawby Dabs with green salad. (Photographs: Suresh Karadia (left) and John Voss (right)).

Library total drops

By Hugh Clayton

The public library service is shrinking, according to a survey by the Association of County Councils.

The number of libraries has dropped since local government reorganization 10 years ago. Libraries hold just over 70 million books, a drop in the past year of 106,000, equal to 2.2 books per person, compared with 62 million books and an

	open 30 hrs a week or more	open 29 hrs a week or less
1974	1,339	1,729
1984	1,211	1,279

average of 2 in 1974.

Public Library Statistics: County Councils Gazette, vol 77, no 7.

Crematorium open days

Scunthorpe is hoping to attract tourists by opening its municipal crematorium.

During next month's open weekend visitors will be able to inspect ovens and other technical devices against a background of fountains, plastic decorations and piped music.

Mr Eric Smith, the crematorium registrar, says that more than 100,000 people a year already visit the crematorium, which is in parkland on the

outskirts of the town, and many have no connexion with the 21,000 people cremated there since it opened 20 years ago.

"People come and use it as a park because they like peace".

Earlier attempts by Scunthorpe to attract tourists to the town, which has an unemployment rate of more than 20 per cent, have included a Shakespearean weekend, with plays performed in a converted swimming pool.

Lloyds set to open branches on Saturdays

By Peter Wilson Smith
Banking Correspondent

Saturday banking at key branches is set to become the practice at all of the big four clearing banks, after yesterday's announcement by Lloyds Bank confirming it will go ahead from next February.

The big banks closed their doors on Saturdays 15 years ago. Barclays was first to roll back the tide in 1969 and now has about 440 branches open on Saturday mornings. National Westminster announced last month it would follow.

Only Midland Bank is now left. Yesterday it said it had "no immediate plans", but senior executives admit that it cannot afford to be left out. Midland is believed to be considering its strategy and there is speculation it may link Saturday opening with free banking for customers who keep their accounts in the black.

Lloyds is to open 75 branches on Saturdays in February and a further 125 by the end of April. Most will open only during the morning but in busy shopping areas some will open from 10 am to 3 pm. It also plans to capitalize on its big chain of estate agencies, Black Horse Agencies, 14 of which already have financial departments offering mortgages and insurance.

More of these will be introduced and some of the 163 estate agency offices, all of which open Saturdays, will get cash dispensers.

Barclays provides a traditional counter service on Saturdays, but Lloyds, like National Westminster, will concentrate on personal financial services.

Lloyds believes Saturday opening will pay for itself as increased business covers the expected cost of about £2.5m, and it plans to staff the branches with volunteers.

"Does the Midland do anything special for retired people, Griffin?"



"Free banking for a start, Harold."

Free banking

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Special Retirement Service

In addition, customers aged 55 or over and retired, or within six months of retirement, who open a Midland High Interest Cheque Account are eligible to benefit from our special Retirement Service.

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Your money is readily available through your special cheque book.

Two small conditions; you must maintain a balance of £2000 or more and your cheques must be for £200 or more.

Free personal financial counselling

Because your financial needs are changing, a bit of sound advice might be invaluable to you. So, as part of our Retirement Service, one personal financial consultation is available to you free of charge. Normally this independent comprehensive service from Midland Bank Trust Company costs £30 per hour plus VAT.

Using special booking arrangements, you can also get discounts on holidays featured in Thomas Cook brochures.

Your next step is to ask for a leaflet about our Retirement Service at your local Midland branch.

You can open a High Interest Cheque Account while you're there if you wish. Then you'll be given a Midland Retirement Guide which covers many aspects of planning for and enjoying your retirement. Exactly what the Midland Retirement Service is all about.

Midland Retirement Service
Only from the Listening Bank
Midland Bank plc

I do not have the figure for prosecutions but I have seen a number of prosecutions being brought. If I could feel that they must bring prosecutions against irresponsible farmers, that is the right thing to do.

Mr John Elome Robertson (East of Scotland) said: As one who has burned straw for many years, in accordance with the law and in good practice, I can say that most farmers would far rather use this material for a more productive purpose. It is the department doing its best to assist research into alternative uses for straw.

Mr Joseph Ainslie who has burned straw for many years, but did not burn any at all this year, I can say that straw is a valuable material. It is a good thing that it is spending money on research into alternative uses for straw.

Mr Joseph Ainslie said: The straw burning industry is a very important part of the agricultural sector. It is a good thing that it is spending money on research into alternative uses for straw.



Clear winner: Mr Derek Daniels, a judge at the national honey show and British beekeepers' convention, which opened in London yesterday, using a torch to check for impurities. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Single-sex schools first choice of fee-paying parents

By Colin Hughes

Most parents sending children to fee-paying schools prefer single-sex schools, according to a survey by the Independent Schools Information Service (Iis).

Nearly three in four of the 565 parents questioned, who went to the service for information, wanted places at single-sex schools. Most were also seeking places at a particular school.

The results on parental preference go strongly against the trend in independent education, rapidly swinging towards coeducation. About two-thirds of the 217 boys' public schools admit girls to sixth-forms.

Department of Education and Science figures show that there are more places at single-sex schools, even though there are more coeducational schools, 170,000 places. Most coeducational independent schools are small.

His officials suspect that the preference for single-sex schools may arise because parents want to send children to the old prestigious institutions, few of which have gone wholly coedu-

national. Many head teachers at newer independents say that other parents prefer to send all their children, girls and boys, to the same school.

The survey also found that it is usually the mother who searches out a place and that most parents find a suitable school within a year of looking.

Only 14 per cent gave up the hunt, because they could not afford the fees. Average fees are a little more than £2,000 a year for day places at secondary schools, and £3,750 for boarding. A large proportion gave up looking because they could not find a school close enough to home.

Nearly 14 per cent of families looking for places at independent schools had fathers in the armed forces. Although most of the rest were from affluent middle-class families, with fathers who were engineers, company directors, managers, accountants, civil servants, and doctors, nearly a fifth of fathers were in a lower-earning job.

Fifth-four per cent of mothers went out to work, with many being nurses, secretaries, or teachers.

Teachers break ranks in pay negotiations

By a staff reporter

Britain's largest union of school head teachers is today taking the unprecedented step of filing a separate pay claim, because it believes the other unions' claim is "totally unrealistic".

The decision by the 21,000-member National Association of Head Teachers to break ranks, confirms a widening split within the profession since the disruptive summer dispute was settled by arbitration only two months ago.

The association says teachers will only win extra money above government cash limits next year if they agree to employers' demands for professional assessment of teachers' performance and to tighter contracts.

The government sees those two changes as crucial to improving standards by making it possible to eliminate poor teachers early in their careers.

The 235,000-member National Union of Teachers, which controls the panel of six unions, rejects the employers' demands outright, and has persuaded the other unions to support its claim for a £1,200 across-the-board minimum pay rise.

The heads' association says that the claim is futile and bound to lead to disruptive action in schools, possibly before Christmas, with selective strikes likely early next term.

The association has agreed instead to assessment of newly recruited teachers. Those who fail to come up to scratch by showing no "vocational instinct" should be "released from the profession". In return they are seeking, in today's claim, a 39 per cent increase in the head teachers' maximum salary, from £22,941 to £32,000, and a 69 per cent increase in the heads' minimum salary, from £10,653b to £18,000.

Mr David Hart, the association's general secretary, admits the figures "seem astronomical" but said they are negotiable and arose from talks with employers.

GLC rebels face call to resign

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

Labour members of the Greater London Council who refuse to risk illegal action against rate-capping are facing pressure to resign.

Mr John McDonnell, deputy leader of the GLC, is to ask the London regional executive of the Labour Party to invite councillors who will not risk illegal action to stand down and make way for others who will.

His resignation call illustrates the party's difficulty in forming a united front against the spending curbs to be imposed by ministers through rate-capping. All 17 Labour councils chosen for the first phase of rate-capping next year have voted for "non-compliance" with the Government.

But they have not agreed about the type of "non-compliance" to adopt. Mr McDonnell and many other Labour councillors in London favour refusing to fix rates next year. But that strategy is less popular outside London.

Mr McDonnell predicts in the latest issue of *London Labour Briefing*, a bulletin for left-wing activists, that some Labour members of the GLC would vote for spending cuts if threatened with surcharges.

● An attempt by the new government-appointed Staff Commission to open talks about funding cuts for staff of councils threatened with abolition has been rebuffed. The Labour-led Associations of Metropolitan and London Authorities said they would not open talks that presupposed that the GLC and the six metropolitan councils really would be scrapped.

● The non-party Western Isles council in Scotland has appealed for an extra government grant to meet the high cost of providing services for its widely scattered population.

Real ale sale

The Old Swan public house at Metherton, West Midlands, better known as "Ma Pardoe's", is for sale at £490,000. Beer has been brewed on the premises, owned by Mrs. Doris Pardoe until her death in April, since before the Second World War.

Quarry lay-off

The remaining 25 workers at the Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Company quarry at Honister Pass, Cumbria, are to be laid off today because of a decline in orders. Six workers were laid off last week.

Visit by senior Soviet delegation may help break ice with Japan

From David Watts, Tokyo

The most senior Soviet delegation to visit Japan in nine years arrived yesterday at the beginning of what is hoped heralds a slight thaw in the frigid relations between Tokyo and Moscow.

The delegation of eight is led by Mr Dinnukhammed Kunayev, a Politburo member. Although he is scarcely one of its better-known members, it is the best sign yet that Japanese-Soviet relations will rise above what often appears to be mutual contempt.

Today the Russians will meet Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, and Mr Shin-aro Abe, the foreign minister. Their stay of almost a week will take in a series of factory visits and sightseeing trips to the ancient capital of Kyoto and the industrial city of Osaka.

Mr Kunayev and his party are the guests of the upper and lower houses of the Japanese Diet or Parliament. In opening remarks at their first meeting

yesterday, Mr Kunayev told Japanese MPs that relations between Tokyo and Moscow were "backpedalling", which was not the fault of Moscow. Japan did not seem to be enthusiastic about peace and was stepping up its support for Washington. Mr Kunayev said President Chernomko supported an improvement in relations.

At the heart of the hostility between the two countries is Japan's demand for the return of the four Kurile islands, taken over by the Soviet Union in the closing weeks of the Second World War when Moscow unilaterally renounced its non-aggression pact with Tokyo.

The Japanese are keen to improve contacts with the Soviet Union, but not at the cost of any concessions on the islands issue.

The relationship is just starting to recover from a low point after the shooting down of the Korean Airline last year. Japan's release of intelligence



Mr Papandreou: Charmed by General Jaruzelski

Papandreou disowns Solidarity

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, has deplored Western support for the Solidarity movement in Poland as hypocritical and as part of an American scheme to destabilize the Soviet bloc.

"If the capitalist regimes of the West were so sensitive about democratic freedoms," he added, "they should first condemn Turkey where people are executed, jailed and tortured every day."

Mr Papandreou was speaking to Greek reporters who had accompanied him on a three-day official visit to Poland, the first by a Western head of government. He seemed to be completely under the spell of General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, whom he called a patriot who had proved true to his pledges.

He said: "The fact that Jaruzelski wears a military uniform must not lead us to the misconception that this is a military regime. It would be a mistake."

Mr Papandreou said Solidarity had erred by moving too fast. "Revolutionary movements which seek major changes must have a sense of timing. If they do not operate in the context of existing historical possibilities, they become dangerously negative by inducing retrogression," he said.

Yugoslav dissidents to be put on trial

From Dassa Trevisan
Belgrade

Ignoring pleas from many Yugoslav and foreign individuals and institutions the authorities have decided to go ahead with the trial of six Belgrade intellectuals accused of organizing illegal political gatherings with the objective of overthrowing the communist regime.

The case has been pending for months. The Government has been in two minds, aware of the likely repercussions on Yugoslavia's image abroad. The decision to go ahead with the trial based on an indictment which carries the minimum prison sentence of five and maximum of 15 years, is indicative of the trend which seems to have prevailed in the Yugoslav leadership.

The six were arrested soon after the police mounted a spectacular raid last April to disperse a private gathering of 28 Belgrade intellectuals which included the dissident Mr Milovan Djilas. They have been free ever since. This, in itself, is without precedent, though it may have been the concession extracted under pressure of a prolonged hunger strike.

Three of the accused - Mr Vlado Mijanovic, Mr Pavlusko Jansirovic and Mr Milan Nikolic - have previously served sentences for their political beliefs. Mr Miodrag Milic, the oldest, was selected, presumably because it was on his initiative that Mr Djilas was invited.

Mr Dragomir Olujic, a journalist, was selected because he hosted the gathering, and Mr Jordan Jovanovic, a student and the youngest defendant, for doing the same on past occasions. All of them, along with other Belgrade intellectuals, distinguished academics and notable names in the political establishment have been attending private debating sessions on various topics, known as "Free University", over the past seven years without objection.

Moscow maintains its hard line

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Pravda denied yesterday that Moscow had any intention of resuming arms talks until Cruise and Pershing were completely withdrawn from Europe. The paper sternly rebuked Western commentators who had speculated that Russia might "soften" its position.

A week ago a Soviet spokesman appeared to suggest that President Chernomko's proposal for a nuclear freeze might embrace American medium-range missiles in Europe "at existing levels". Mr Vladimir Lomeiko of the Foreign Ministry press department also asserted there were no Soviet pre-conditions for a return to the Geneva arms talks.

Simultaneously - and confusingly - Mr Lomeiko reiterated Moscow's hard line on arms control, declaring that the "obstacles" of Cruise and Pershing must first be removed before Soviet-American arms negotiations could begin again.

Yesterday *Pravda* confirmed that this hard line represented Kremlin thinking, and nothing less than the withdrawal of the missiles would do. *Pravda* did not even hint - as it has in the past - that Nato "willingness" to withdraw them would be enough.

"Western leaders are not averse to floating the occasional rumour that the Soviet Union might allegedly be prepared to turn a blind eye to 'the obstacles created by the other side', *Pravda* said. "They know they are engaging in deception."

This gloomy view follows harsh attacks in the Soviet press on President Reagan for making "nonsensical assertions" during his debate with Mr Walter Mondale last Sunday. Moscow accused Mr Reagan of trying to prove that America lagged behind Russia militarily, and of making the absurd claim that the way to the elimination of all nuclear weapons lay through building even more.

The comments appear to run counter to suggestions that Moscow is slowly preparing to resume dialogue with the US after the Presidential election. Rogers interview, page 6

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Triple image: The Sotheby's daguerreotype (left) and the oil painting (centre) from which an engraving (right) was made (Photograph: John Voas).

Daguerreotype of Wellington to be sold

By Geraldine Norman, Site Room Correspondent

The only known photographic image of the Duke of Wellington, victor of Waterloo and Prime Minister in the 1820s, comes up for sale at Sotheby's this morning amid expectations that one of the national collections will try to buy it, but could run into difficulties if American collectors are after it.

Antoine Claudet took a daguerreotype portrait of the Duke of Wellington on May 1, 1844, according to a report in *The Times* a year later which announced that an engraving had been published of the image.

The engraving was based on a combination of the daguerreotype and a small oil portrait that had been painted by a Mr Solomon after the daguerreotype.

The painting now belongs to the Duke of Wellington who has allowed us to photograph it, and the National Portrait Gallery has provided a photograph of the engraving.

The existence of two apparently identical daguerreotypes of the Duke - the second is in the Wellington collection - leaves an element of mystery behind today's offering.

The daguerreotype process, printing an image on a silvered plate, resulted in a unique image. Either one of the daguerreotypes is copied from the other or else two were taken during the same sitting.

The Duke of Wellington's daguerreotype is in a rectangular frame with the corners cut off while that at Sotheby's is oval. The Duke also has a

number of nineteenth-century photographs of the daguerreotype image printed on paper. Two of these are rectangular with corners cut and clearly copied from his own daguerreotype, and a third is oval. What is more, the oval photograph appears to be signed by the first Duke. That suggests that the Sotheby's daguerreotype existed in his lifetime.

The mystery will probably be solved one day but not, perhaps, before today's sale. The Sotheby's daguerreotype was bought by a collector, Mr E. J. Denney in about 1940, and came from the collection of General Verschoyle Campbell, who was a descendant of the first Duchess of Wellington's sister.

Policeman arrested as thousands hunt kidnapped Polish priest

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish authorities, aided by sniffer dogs, have arrested a policeman for his involvement in the mysterious and politically sensitive kidnapping of the radical pro-Solidarity priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, government sources said yesterday.

Thousands of uniformed and plain-clothes police, directed by the Interior Minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, have been assigned to search for the priest, whose abduction has seriously embarrassed the Government. The pressure is on to produce a quick result - either unravelling the guerrilla group responsible for the kidnapping or finding the 37-year-old priest - before a Central Committee session opens today.

If the kidnapping remains unsolved, the headline Marzists, a small but vociferous minority, will be able to attack General Jaruzelski for being too weak on law and order.

The arrested policeman, named only as Grzegorz P. from Warsaw, has been accused of being absent from work during the time of the kidnapping and making unauthorized use of an official, unmarked car. But the evidence, disclosed by government officials yesterday, points to more serious charges to follow.

Hair found in the boot of his car matched that of Father Popieluszko (the Warsaw church hierarchy combed the priest's flat for sample hairs for comparison). Dogs attuned to the smells of the priest and his driver went straight to Mr P's car. The priest's driver also identified it as the getaway car from which he escaped.

Other suspects are being held but no details are available. The evidence so far has not contradicted the view that the kidnapping was staged by an unhappy group of security policemen or vigilantes with

strong contacts with the security police.

There have been at least seven political kidnappings - mainly of underground printers or other low-level Solidarity activists - in the Torun area. But these abductions were never more than 48 hours. After being tortured and threatened victims were released, the motive apparently being to teach Solidarity a lesson.

It can safely be assumed that some security police would prefer their officers to take a tougher approach against known Solidarity sympathizers. But Father Popieluszko's kidnap appears to be in a slightly different mould.

The authorities have to determine whether the kidnappers had any direct contact with disgruntled men in high places. This is perhaps the most sensitive and volatile of all conundrums facing the Government in its investigations.

Moscow attacks Chinese reforms

Moscow (Reuters) - Pravda attacked China's radical economic reforms today, citing predictions that they would undermine communist ideology and lead to inflation and unemployment.

Reporting changes announced by Peking last week,

Pravda said China was abandoning Soviet-style centralized planning and control and adopting Western-style "free market" levers to set prices. It cited Chinese reports claiming that reforms over the past few years had already caused ideological problems by

encouraging the spread of "bourgeois ideas".

It said US experts had warned the changes could introduce high levels of inflation and unemployment, as well as a growing gap in living standards between town and country.



Audience for Alfonso: The Pope greeting the Argentine President in the Vatican yesterday. The meeting in the papal library was private and no details were given. But the two are believed to have discussed the recent Vatican-mediated agreement between Argentina and Chile on the Beagle Channel and a possible papal visit to the South American neighbours. The Pope said he was pleased about the solution to the territorial dispute, which had brought the two countries to the brink of war.

Ministers try to pump life into WEU

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Thirty years after seven nations committed themselves to mutual defence in postwar Europe, their foreign and defence ministers gather in Rome today for a birthday celebration which could turn out to be no less historic.

They belong to the Western European Union (WEU) whose importance as a bulwark against the East has long been overtaken by Nato with its crucial transatlantic dimension. The 14 ministers from Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg are trying, however, to pump new life into their moribund body - not to compete with Nato but to help prop it up.

The initiative came from France, anxious to preempt what was seen to be a shift towards neutralism in West Germany. But it has received its strongest support from the Germans themselves, ironically no less keen to tie down the capricious French to the defence of Western Europe.

The modified Brussels Treaty of 1954, which set up the WEU, commits the powers to go to each other's aid in wartime even more firmly than does Nato, which obliges them only to "consult" over what to do.

The most sceptical members have been Holland and Britain represented at Rome by Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Michael Heseltine who have questioned the need for yet another active European institution for ministers and Eurocrats to worry over.

Reluctant to be seen as obstructive, however, they went along with the others at last June's meeting of foreign ministers in Paris where it was decided to revive the WEU in principle. Now they are faced by the more demanding job of deciding what to do in practice.

Decisions will now have to be taken over what to do with the WEU's subsidiaries, its Armaments Control Agency and Standing Armaments Committee, whose usefulness has been superseded. Britain for one would like to see them merged and their workforce of 60 turned into a European "think-tank" on defence.

One proposal almost certain to be adopted is for the foreign ministers to meet twice a year instead of only once at present. Another is for closer links between the WEU council (based in London) and the 178-strong assembly (headquarters in Paris) as part of a drive to get the defence message across to reluctant European taxpayers.

Rogers plea for 'deep strike' strategy

Mons. Belgium (Reuters) - Nato's Supreme Commander in Europe has appealed to the alliance to adopt a controversial new war-fighting doctrine in involving deep strikes into East Europe with conventional weapons in response to a Warsaw Pact attack.

In an interview, General Bernard Rogers said he hoped defence ministers of the Alliance would endorse the plan, known in Nato jargon as "Follow-on Force Attack" (Fofa), when they meet in Brussels on December 4 and 5.

Speaking at his headquarters here, he said the plan had already been approved by the 14 allied chiefs of staff in Nato's Military Committee.

The concept aims to delay or prevent enemy reinforcements reaching the front line, keeping numbers down to manageable proportions. It would exploit new technologies to track and hit targets up to hundreds of miles behind the battlefield.

General Rogers said that while repulsing the enemy front line would remain Nato's top



Gen Rogers: Uncertainty about nuclear response

priority, "the attack of follow-on forces with conventional weapons systems may be the determinant of success in our conventional posture".

If the Warsaw Pact invaded Western Europe today he said Nato would face the choice between capitulation or resorting to nuclear weapons "within days and not weeks".

Because of shortages of ammunition, trained reserves and pre-positioned spare equipment, "we just cannot sustain ourselves in the conventional posture to the length that we should be able to," the general said.

But he said uncertainty about a possible Western nuclear response to a conventional attack, even if it seemed illogical, was an important part of deterring Soviet attack.

Aquino's widow leads march of 4,000

From Keith Dalton, Manila

More than 4,000 demonstrators yesterday marched through the streets of Manila demanding the resignation of President Marcos after a commission of inquiry found that his chief rival, Benigno Aquino, was killed in a military conspiracy.

Led by Aquino's widow and younger brother, the marchers assembled outside the General Post Office as riot troops stood by. There was no trouble.

Mrs Corason Aquino told reporters she found it impossible to believe the killing of her husband was carried out without the prior knowledge or approval of Mr Marcos. Her brother-in-law, Mr Acapito Aquino, called Mr Marcos the mastermind.

General Fabian Ver, the armed forces Chief of Staff, two other generals, 22 soldiers and one civilian were found "indictable" for the premeditated murder of Aquino 14 months ago.

Fifty-nine opposition MPs meanwhile called on President Marcos to resign. As Com-

mander-in-chief of the armed forces, Mr Marcos was "morally, legally and politically responsible" and should stand down, they said in a prepared statement.

President Marcos has ordered the speedy investigation of the case and has relieved General Ver of his command at the general's request.

WASHINGTON: A Congressional decision earlier this month to reduce military aid sought by the Reagan Administration for President Marcos's Government was an evident sign of growing concern over developments in the Philippines (Mohsin Ali writes).

The State Department on Wednesday welcomed a "positive development" in President Marcos's passing on of the reports of the investigation into the murder to a special prosecuting body. It said the United States trusted that, as President Marcos had promised, those responsible for the murder, no matter who they may be, will be held accountable for their crime.

Zia sets Islamic condition for power handover

From Hassan Akhtar
Islamabad

General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler since July 1977, who has promised to hold national elections by next March, yesterday made the transfer of power to an elected house conditional on its pledge to continue his Islamic reforms and pursue policies strictly in accordance with the Koran.

General Zia, who was addressing the nominated provincial council in Lahore, appears to have introduced a new and serious condition for the transfer of power to a civilian assembly and an elected government. The announcement was significant in being made in his first speech to the country's largest provincial council.

He told the provincial council that, while he would arrange free and fair elections, the only people who could stand for election would be those who were God-fearing and would truly serve Islam. He asked people not to be misled by rumours that the elections would be cancelled because of the growing tension on the borders with India and Afghanistan. He promised that the elections would be held.

Later General Zia told journalists that if his Islamic experiment failed "you would get it in the neck first, regardless of what happens to me."

Cocos Islands 'overlord' gets court backing

From Tony Daboudin
Melbourne

The Australian Government has lost its bid to force Mr John Clunies-Ross, the former ruler, off the Cocos Islands.

The High Court in Canberra ruled yesterday that the Government would be acting outside its constitutional powers by compulsorily acquiring the remaining land owned by Mr Clunies-Ross, a descendant of Captain John Clunies-Ross, who occupied the islands in 1826.

In April this year the mainly Malay islanders voted overwhelmingly in a poll supervised by the United Nations to become part of Australia.

Mr Clunies-Ross still owns about 12 acres around his house on the main island after selling the rest to the Federal Government in 1978.

The High Court made it clear that its decision was based only on law and did not take into account the social or political objectives of the Government.

The Government had said that the proposed acquisition of the remaining property was to exclude Mr Clunies-Ross and his family from the islands to prevent him or his family from voting or influencing any act of self-determination by the islanders.

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The miners' strike, 1984. As described in The Economist, 1978.

They saw it coming

In 1978, when the Conservative party was preparing for the general election, *The Economist* annoyed it by publishing its policies for the nationalised industries. This cannot, said most readers, really be what the Conservative party means to do. From our issue of May 27, 1978, read on:

“A copy of the final report of the Conservative party's policy group on the nationalised industries has reached *The Economist*. It has been drafted by the radical right-wing MP Nicholas Ridley and is likely to cause a thundering row...

In an annex to this report, Mr Ridley and some of his co-authors have been pondering how to counter any "political threat" from those they regard as "the enemies of the next Tory government". They believe that in the first or second year after the Tories' election, there might be a major challenge from a trade union either over a wage claim or over redundancies. They fear it may occur in a "vulnerable industry" such as coal, electricity or the docks and have the support of "the full force of communist disrupters". They would like a five-part strategy for countering this threat.

● Return on capital figures should be

nogged so that an above-average wage claim can be paid to the "vulnerable" industries.

● The eventual battle should be on ground chosen by the Tories, in a field they think could be won (railways, British Leyland, the civil service or steel).

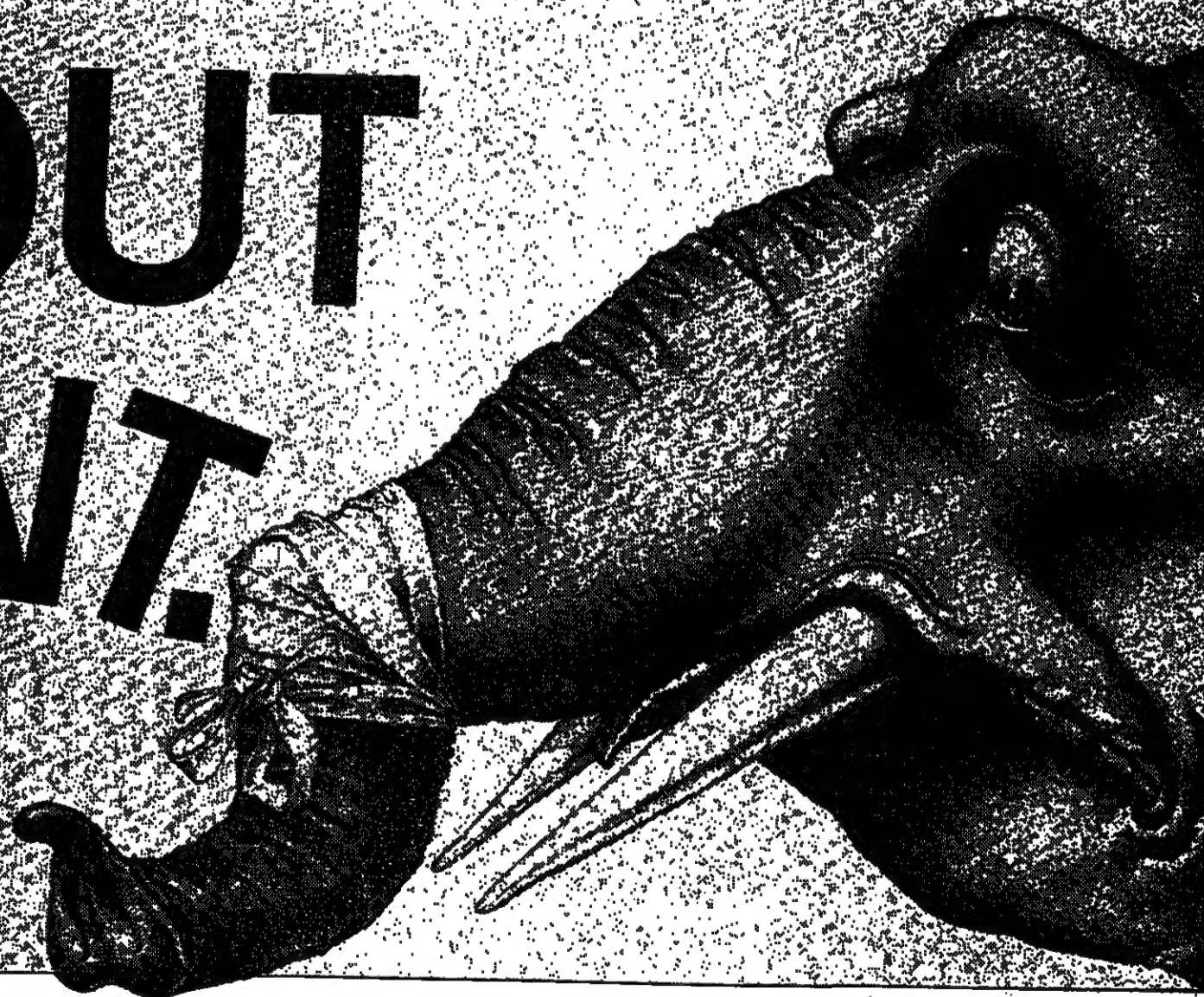
● Every precaution should be taken against a challenge in electricity or gas. Anyway, redundancies in those industries are unlikely to be required. The group believes that the most likely battleground will be the coal industry. They would like a Thatcher government to: (a) build up maximum coal stocks, particularly at the power stations; (b) make contingency plans for the import of coal; (c) encourage the recruitment of non-union lorry drivers by haulage companies to help move coal where necessary; (d) introduce dual coal/oil firing in all power stations as quickly as possible.

● The group believes that the greatest deterrent to any strike would be "to cut off the money supply to the strikers, and make the union finance them".

● There should be a large, mobile squad of police equipped and prepared to uphold the law against violent picketing. "Good non-union drivers" should be recruited to cross picket lines with police protection.

The
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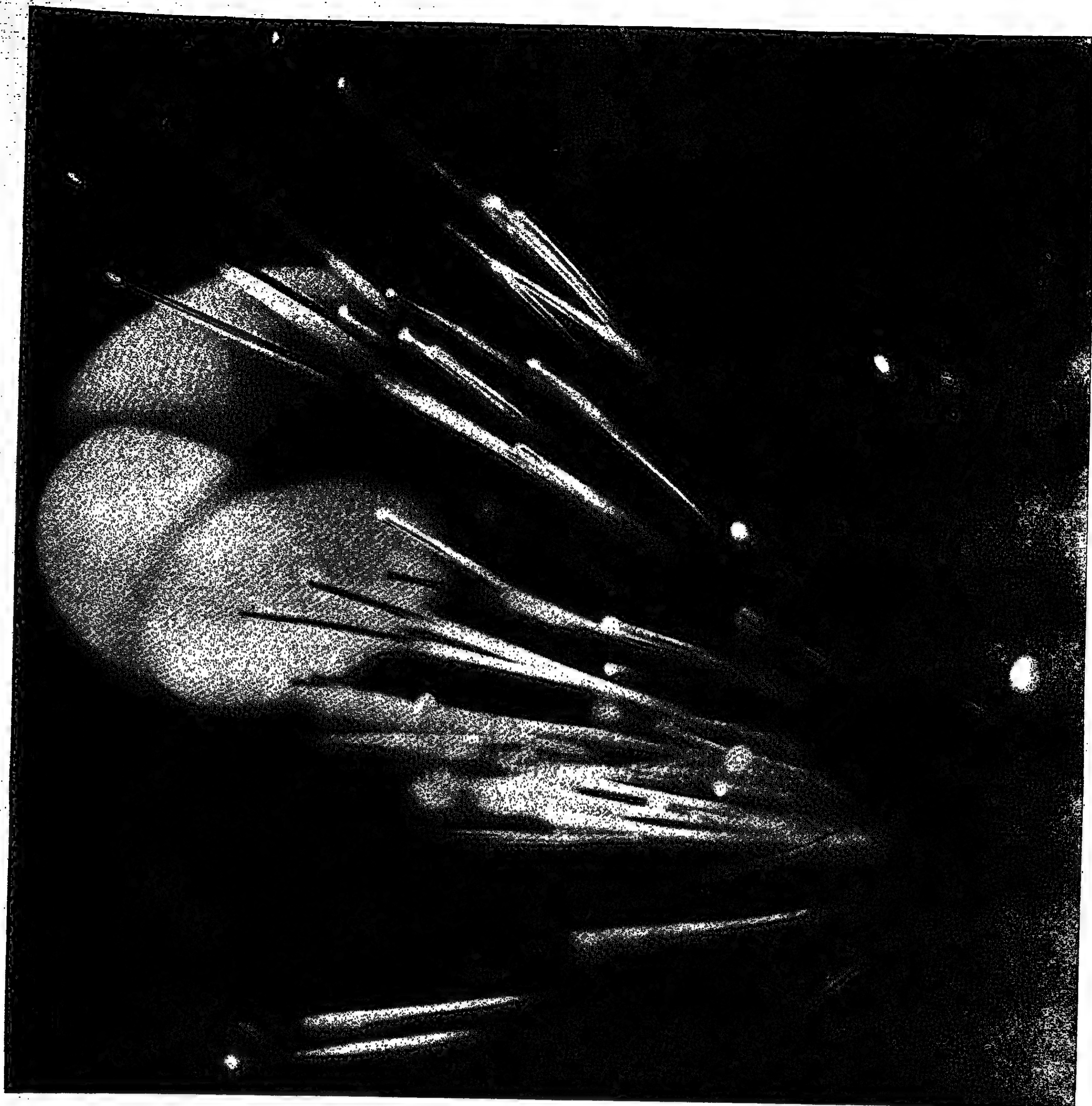


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Making reality fit the dreams



The stuff that dreams are made of: A scene from *Dynasty*, above left, and the romanticized world of Ralph Lauren

PUTTING A BOLD FRONT ON IT

A brown loaf and a haircut speak volumes. Little things one does — "small behaviours" the unfashionable social scientists call them — express big themes. For me the biggest small behaviour around now, the most expressive piece of everyday symbolism, is the irresistible rise of the Georgian door.

Britain's favourite door, the door to the Thatcher future, to Princess Diana's fairy castle and, by now, to several million houses in the realm is in the Georgian mode. Neither the proportions nor the detail — especially the fanlight thing — nor the finish is remotely "right", as the historians say. But it's the thought that counts.

You see this door everywhere, but everywhere. On my way to work — crossing North London — I pass this small low-rise block of Sixties council flats where everything was originally uniform, rectangular and the original design had glazed doors with a broad low-waisted "chunky" band of wood between the glass panels and a lightweight, ergonomically designed letterbox with no weight or sound to it. But now half the block has Georgian doors — the door.

The door is on owner-occupied houses all over the country. I've seen it in every big provincial city, including Liverpool and in Scotland. What is the thought exactly? Such a door does seem to say *privatisation*, or, on the council flats, a revisionist burst of bourgeois individualism. Georgian doors definitely say trading up.

But above all it says *keep out, you*. Georgian doors are strong and safe and solid, the very opposite of the let-the-sunshine-in glazed 1960s numbers. Georgian doors reflect a very real preoccupation with security everywhere. No doubt some of those millions bought them because they were the biggest strongest looking doors in the catalogue.

Whatever the precise mix of motives the Georgian door is a symbol of an aesthetic (vastly more important than High Tech, Pop Post-Modernism or any of the stuff design writers educated in a certain tradition wish to say is happening) that is spreading across the country at every social level.

The neo-Georgian door suits the

style of the kind of successful bootstraps Tory councillor who becomes an MP now. You can't imagine it on the Whitelaw house. This new snobbery may have overtones but it's got a deal of straightforward red in tooth and claw competition there too.

It's full of contradictions because it also bespeaks in a way most left-wing people never understand, the "legitimate aspirations of ordinary people" who want their own places to be nice.

To see of how far we've moved from the sixties to the Georgian door world, think of the symbolic architecture and interiors of then: Those one nation, one world pious pluralist public buildings like the Commonwealth Institute (1962) in London, Or those City of the Future council estates on parkland making stark shapes against the sky.

The author is style editor of *Harpers & Queen*. His book, *Modern Times*, is published by Heinemann at £7.95.

SOAP OPERA IN ESPERANTO

When McDonald's hamburger joints first arrived in London, the English were transfixed by the production values — the way the *ideas* of speed, cleanliness and courtesy became living theatre. The "kitchen" part was opened up and you could see everyone, in their uniforms, behaving like people in a thirties musical; shining tiles, silvery steel. That's how things ought to be.

The food really couldn't have mattered less. What really mattered was the way it all looked, which made it fun for kids and a reassuring place for their parents, who had always associated hamburgers with dirt and delinquents.

Before the bomb, the Tory Party Conference was proceeding along the same McDonald's lines, not merely being, managing, cheering the troops but expressing the new Toryism to the world against a brilliant blue background. But McDonald's and the Tory conference are just two examples of the workings of *tableau* theory in everyday life — everyday English life. We're learning it from America.

Tableau theory is my phrase for the American principles of presentation. Take soap operas for example. The people of Britain — along with the peasants of the second, third and any other worlds — watch *Dallas* and *Dynasty* ravenously. You don't need cars; they have such title vignettes such establishing shots, linking tableaux of such

waxwork clarity that you know from the back of your cave what *The Life* is. You long for it or want to burn it down, or both.

Dallas and *Dynasty* are done in sign language that makes critics who don't realize how they're watched, think they're technically dumb. Thus every time we get an office scene in Ewing Oil the camera pans up the side of the building. This is to show: a) that's where we are, and b) that it's a big place.

The title shots in *Dynasty* show the Carrington "estate" and house from every angle and the title vignette of Alexis features a Rolls-Royce to show she's English and high class. Soap opera is done in Esperanto.

Americans have always liked a person or a thing to *look* the part. They worry if they don't. The American imagination doesn't like to be fettered by ambiguity or irony; it doesn't like to be clogged with layers of meaning or any of that stuff. This is why America is so consistently good at producing the appropriate dream for the times.

Americans have always done things this way because they've had a peculiar set of problems to deal with. When you have to explain — to sell — to a mass market with massive ethnic and geographical differences, without common assumptions two centuries deep, often without even a common language (Spanish may overtake English by 2000), then you have to mime it out.

Things have always worked differently here; people knew where they belonged, who they were, so they didn't bother expressing it. There are now people who've made money in the last fifteen years

who don't know the rules. It's all up for grabs, for sale. That's why that key American word, *lifestyles*, the word that explains tableau theory at a stroke, is so current here now. Shops are mad for lifestyle now, like restaurants. The concept store, the shop that coordinates The Look is the big thing.

But we're still a long way to go compared with the mass merchandisers of Madison Avenue, of Seventh Avenue, centre of Ragland New York where they design the clothes, and of Fifth Avenue, where they sell them, from window tableaux of an elegance so daunting they make most of London look like Hull.

The presentation — in advertising and in-store — for all-American brands like Estée Lauder or Ralph Lauren is a perfect tableau of what a certain life could be. The superb Lauder advertising photographs will

be collected in a few years. The Ralph Lauren world — a dream England filtered through preppy America and presented in lifestyle shops as brilliantly designed as movie sets — says unequivocally what you're getting.

Our packages are small beer so far, lower profile, more apologetic. And the tableau imperative still creates massive problems for those prickly journalists, photographers, advertising men and movie makers who want to work big in America but on their own terms. They go in demanding artistic control; they want to keep the subtlety, the ironies of English style. They learn. If they survive, and get the point, they become the people who take you aside and tell you "it won't wash here, you know, all those little Kensington in-jokes... you've got to get out there and hit them between the eyes".

A cultural after-life for Greek oil drums

moreover... Miles Kington

As befits any first-time visitor to Greece, I have come back with a load of pistachios, olives and sweeping generalizations.

The first two have been consumed. Here are the generalizations, fresh and untouched by knowledge or experience. 1 Most Greeks are the most helpful and friendly people in the world. The rest have all gone to Athens to take up taxi driving.

2 The Greeks have a genius for re-using things that other people would throw away. Who else would have the idea of getting us to pay for the privilege of eating vineleaves?

3 Everyone who writes a book about Greece has a phrase sooner or later about: "The start of my life-long romance with this country of sun and sea..." But it's not really a romance, it is a marriage to Greece, with their books as offspring.

4 The most interesting things in Greece are often provided by what is not there, not by what is. 5 The Greeks drive on the left, except when they see something coming the other way. I met a man in Athens who said that there was very little drunken driving in Greece, and the police never arrested people for it. This, he added darkly, was because they drove better when drunk.

Greek friendliness is self-

evident, even in places where they must be sick of tourists. In Tofos, a popular resort, I stooped to sniff some herbs growing outside a house. In a flash the little old lady inside had come out to pluck handfuls and press them on me. In Mykonos I was foolish enough to lose the keys to a hired car. Another car hire firm lent me a car for as long as it took to retrieve it, without wanting to see my licence or money or anything.

Even Athenian taxi drivers are friendly. In a way, but they suffer from lack of knowledge of the city and from too much pride to admit it. Several drivers got hopelessly lost looking for the same small street in the suburb of Pangrati, even when I pointed it out on my map. Especially when I pointed it out on my map. They were too proud to admit that they could not map read. The same pride was attached to the barman in Loutraki who promised to make me a Bloody Mary and came up with a sweet concoction tasting of jam.

"What on earth did you put in this?" I demanded to know. "Gin, Lemon juice and cherry liqueur", he said. "What about the vodka and

tomato juice?" I expostulated. "Tomato juice?" he said. "I expression not changing. 'Tomato juice in a Bloody Mary?' Well, I will try it. What else would you like in it?"

The second one was just as bad. He had forgotten to omit the cherry liqueur.

As for their genius for re-using things, I need only mention their penchant for plundering classical sites. Those temples did not fall down — the stones were taken away for other use. I suspect that the present shape of the Venus de Milo is due to the fact that someone had a use for a pair of hands.

The survival of one really well-preserved amphitheatre in Greece, at Epidauravros, came about simply because nobody knew it was there — it was entirely covered in earth and vegetation and looked like another bit of the hillside till it was recently rediscovered, by which time it was too late to loot it for building material.

Nobody ever throws away big olive oil tins, either. They plant flowers in them. More than 90 per cent of the geraniums, basil plants, peppermint plants, and other sweet-smelling or sweet-looking flowers which make the

Greeks as keen gardeners as we are, are rooted in olive oil tins, very often painted brown to look respectable. Bigger shrubs turn up in converted oil drums, although these are often turned into litter bins as well. Greece shares with Trinidad the distinction of having found a cultural after-life for oil drums.

I have, unfortunately, run out of space in which to explain why Greece is often more interesting for what is not there than for what is there. Next time, I hope.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 479)

ACROSS
1 Stripe (6)
2 Assembly minimum (6)
3 Pain cereal (4)
4 Sea floor (3,3)
5 Questionable (8)
13 Flipper (3)
16 Depressed (2,3,8)
17 Rough leaving hour (1,1,1)
19 Status decline (8)
24 Vitamin B deficiency (8)
25 Net (4)
26 Road (6)
27 Rebellious (6)

DOWN
1 Waist ribbon (4)
2 Road (9)
3 Swedish coin (5)
4 Subdue (5)
5 Pig's grunt (4)
6 Wombs (5)
10 Of small intestine (5)
11 Flower (5)
12 Finished (5)
13 Month (4,5)
14 Inquisitive (4)
15 Existence (4)
18 Entertain (5)
20 Visible (5)
21 David's brother (5)
22 Hero (5)
23 Milk liquid (4)

SOLUTION TO No 478

ACROSS: 1 Attend 5 Sign 8 Nobel 9 Prosaic 11 Duration 13 Loon 15 Clerical error 17 Tape 18 Ding dong 21 Disturb 22 Beaut 23 Flit 24 Guesst
DOWN: 2 Tuber 3 Eel 4 Diplomatic bag 5 Soot 6 Glamour 7 Uneducated 10 Congregate 12 Toil 14 Deng 16 Exposed 19 Ovals 20 Hunt 22 Bus

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The 'little women' who graduated to a new freedom

Today MPs debate cash cuts which could threaten the future of the Open University. Caroline Moorehead talked to the wives who found independence after studying for a degree

For women something extraordinary has been happening at the Open University. When it first opened its doors in 1971, only a quarter of those enrolled were women. That proportion has now risen to half, and teachers, once the highest category of students, have now been far outstripped by housewives.

And just listen to women students talk - whether they are married, single, unemployed or trying to pursue a career while bringing up children - they are lyrical and testify to altered and vastly improved lives.

Susan Swete, to take one such example, went to a Rudolf Steiner school in King's Langley, near Watford in Hertfordshire, leaving at 17 with six O-levels. She "messed about", then took a job as secretary to a bishop before marrying a chartered accountant. By the time she had two small children, a pony, several dogs, an au pair girl and a few friends with whom to gossip over

live differently. For instance, I don't give many dinner parties. I've become a bit bored with cooking; the fun has gone out of it now that I find other things more stimulating. I have less social life - by choice. I don't want to sit gossiping over a glass of wine.

Jan Hobbs is in her middle forties, almost 10 years older than Susan Swete. She is a tall, energetic woman, with two grown-up sons, who lives in a terrace house in Muswell Hill, London. She was asked to leave her convent school in Wolverhampton when she was 16 for "bunking off", her mother's death, when Jan was 13, had profoundly unsettled her. She came to London, earned her living sticking insurance stamps as a clerk at a Lyons Corner House, and at 23 married an actor.

She subsequently qualified as a secretary: "I went on working, but I knew I was unhappy. I lacked confidence. I had married a man who was very good with people. I used to trail after him on film sets saying 'I was just a housewife'. I felt very bad about myself."

Jan Hobbs applied for a teacher's training course, was interviewed and offered a place, providing she had qualifications. "I made up a few, and then they found out. It was unbearably humiliating." Others might now have given up; she applied to the Open University. "They offered me a place. I was over the moon. It was the first institution that wanted me for myself."

It took her six years to get her degree, at one credit a year. The OU packages came plopping through the door. I just didn't have the discipline to tackle them on my own. Then I took the plunge. I saw the children off to school, took the phone off the hook and sat down at the kitchen table.

The second year she took Modern Art and Modernism. The one after, Third World Studies. Next year it will be World History. She doesn't much mind whether or not she obtains a degree: "You see, what happened to me is that I've changed. I had reached the conclusion that I didn't know about anything. I couldn't even read the newspapers, but I have a hunger for studying now."

'I hunger for knowledge now. It makes me question things'

lunch, she found herself spending a great deal of time alone in her large and comfortable home near Sevenoaks in Kent.

One day she wrote off to the Open University: "The Foundation Course was a real struggle. My heart sank as the OU packages came plopping through the door. I just didn't have the discipline to tackle them on my own. Then I took the plunge. I saw the children off to school, took the phone off the hook and sat down at the kitchen table."

The second year she took Modern Art and Modernism. The one after, Third World Studies. Next year it will be World History. She doesn't much mind whether or not she obtains a degree: "You see, what happened to me is that I've changed. I had reached the conclusion that I didn't know about anything. I couldn't even read the newspapers, but I have a hunger for studying now."

"It has made me question things. It upsets my husband sometimes: I used to be influenced by everything he said - I never really said anything / thought, I just repeated his ideas. But now I've begun to question values I thought I shared with him. We argue, well, debate really. He thinks I've gone Left-wing. I haven't really; I'm still very conservative in many ways, but I've woken up."

The change has spread beyond the way she thinks: "I

Both these women insist that what the Open University has given them is extraordinary, undreamt of confidence. It is a remark repeated by women all over the country, who claim that they have "learned to suss things out" to "stand up for myself" and to "challenge bureaucracy".

Judith Allen is one of a group of ex-students who continue to meet regularly. For her, the

'I have gained confidence, friends and a rapport like Freemasonry'

lives, says that she has come across patronising men who say: "I think you're terribly enterprising. What a clever little woman... Can you cook as well?"

It is revealing of how robust the new spirit of confidence makes them that one of the Cobham women, Anita Marshall, declared that her group threw a tutor off their course: "She was terribly rude to us. She made out we were all just dim, silly middle-aged women." The tutor went; the students stayed.

But despite its success the OU is now threatened. As the last of this year's undergraduates arrive to sit their final exams this morning, a debate on higher education will be beginning in the House of Commons. For the Open University, the outcome is crucial: four years of what the administrators say have been stringent economies are to be followed, unless there is a

reprieve, by cut-backs so severe that the very nature and spirit of the institution is threatened.

The record of the university, which ends its 13th academic year today, is, say its many enthusiastic supporters, remarkable and largely unsung. They produce figures to prove it: 63,216 graduates, and another six or seven thousand this year; countless more people - teachers, housewives, labourers, pensioners, businessmen - scattered everywhere from the Orkneys to the tip of Devon, engaged in a vast array of courses, from W. B. Yeats to pest management in oilseed rape, by means of television, tutorials, summer school and special OU text books.

"What no one seems to realize is that the mix, the formula dreamt up by Jennie Lee in the 1960s, works," says Elizabeth Daughton, who is head of Art-History in London. "It has succeeded beyond our wildest expectations."

"We thought that we had achieved miracles by streamlining where possible," says the Open University Pro Vice-Chancellor David Grugson. "We had even done things we thought chimed in with national priorities, like increasing the numbers of science graduates."

'We thought we had achieved miracles by streamlining'

We felt pleased with ourselves. Our marketing side was producing a world-wide turnover of £1.4 million each year, and we were unique: nothing on our scale exists anywhere in the world.

"But now we are going to have to reduce numbers and the quality of courses. The very strength of the university is at risk."

What the cuts will do immediately is to force the OU to reduce broadcasts (by more than a quarter) and the number of students (down from 25,600 new entries in 1983 to 18,800 in 1985) while increasing fees (from some £45 per credit in 1971 to about £300 now). All would-be students will worry and some will lose out.

For the women who don't now make it, and might have, it will mean quite simply fewer able to declare as Judith Allen does: "Whatever happens to me now, at the back of my mind I say to myself 'I am an Open University graduate. They can't take that away from me'."



New horizons: 'I've woken up to life', says Susan Swete



Smiles of confidence: Anita Marshall (left) and Judith Allen



Happier days: 'I no longer feel a failure', says Jan Hobbs

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Kidney crush at Brighton

The injuries of the Brighton bombing were complicated by the crush syndrome. This syndrome was carefully studied during the Second World War when it was soon apparent that patients who had been buried under masonry for some time frequently developed signs and symptoms of acute, potentially reversible, kidney failure.

The mechanism of the renal involvement is complex: some of the damage is caused by the shutdown of the blood supply to the cortex, the outer rim of the kidney, following a fall in blood pressure or hypotension, which accompanies extensive injuries and blood loss. Further damage to the kidneys is caused by the release of myoglobin, a protein, from the crushed muscle into the circulation.

Myoglobin, even in the absence of hypotension, has a damaging effect on kidney function, as can be demonstrated in animal experiments, or in a very rare disease where excessive exercise causes muscle breakdown and renal impairment. The compressing effect of heavy masonry also obstructs the blood flow through a limb and thereby increases the likelihood of extensive tissue destruction. Myoglobin is excreted for some days after a crush injury, at any time during this period the kidneys are in hazard.

Fortunately, the number of cases of crush syndrome treated in a renal unit are now very few, although a similar condition is seen in heroin addicts who sometimes develop acute muscle breakdown if unadulterated heroin has been injected.

As the kidneys will recover in time, the aim of treatment is to maintain the patient's biochemical balance by a careful check on diet and fluid balance. If renal failure supervenes dialysis with an artificial kidney can be used.

Safer joints

The inquest on Mrs Jean Adamson, wife of the former Coronation Street actor Peter Adamson, heard medical evidence that she had had rheumatoid arthritis for many years, but died from septicaemia or blood poisoning. The bacteria, staphylococcus aureus, had spread into the blood from an infected artificial knee joint and finally involved the heart. The coroner recorded a verdict of death from natural causes.

Replacement knees are, for various reasons, less common than artificial hips. But the operation, since the development of new techniques, is being carried out more often and experienced surgeons are achieving what are known in the profession as "predictably good results".

In the 1950s and 1960s the knee joint was replaced with a hinge: unfortunately this had to be fixed down the centre of the bone with a large metal pin, which in time worked loose and became a site for potential infection.

The past few years have seen another advance in surface replacement knee joint surgery. The 1980s joint is all important. It is hoped that this joint will prove as successful and longlasting as artificial hips, but should the joint work loose this latest operation allows a fresh one to be inserted.

Mr Hugh Phillips of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, which has been carrying out knee replacements since the 1960s, said: "The operation is for the older age group, or for people whose knees have been destroyed by rheumatoid arthritis. It is designed to keep them doing the ordinary everyday tasks of life: it is not a joint intended for skiers or hang gliders, or even golfers."

Too much heart

The morale of middle-aged squash players took another knock when Leonard Rossiter collapsed at London's Lyric Theatre on October 5. But as Dr Paul Knapman, Westminster City Coroner, points out, press reports that he died of a coronary thrombosis are inaccurate. Although the actor had some coronary heart disease, he was also suffering from a comparatively rare disease causing over-growth of the heart muscle, a cardiomyopathy, and this caused his untimely death.

Sometimes a cardiomyopathy arises as a complication of other diseases, such as amyloidosis, leukaemia, systemic lupus erythematosus or alcoholism, but in other cases the disease has no obvious cause. Mr Rossiter had hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, the cause of which is unknown, although it is

thought that there is a hereditary factor.

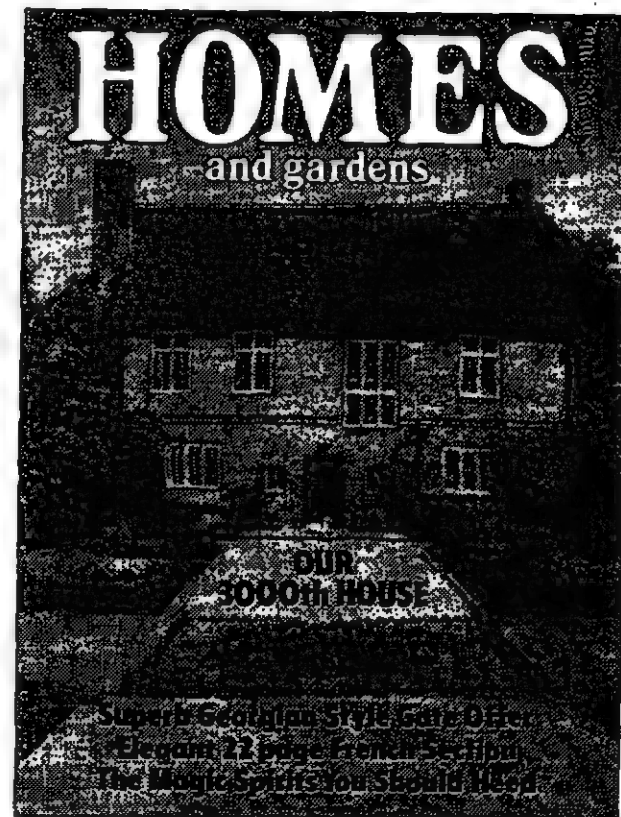
In a case of obstructive, or obstructive, cardiomyopathy the muscle in the septum between the two ventricles, the powerful pumping chamber of the heart, becomes irregularly enlarged and obstructs the flow of blood from the heart. If a sudden demand is made on the heart, death can occur. In slow, progressive cases, the patient may complain of chest pain, breathlessness, an irregular heart beat, or signs of heart failure.

Diagnosis can be made by listening for a note added to the usual heart sounds - a so-called mid-systolic short, squeaky murmur - by taking an electrocardiograph which may show a wide variety of suggestive changes, or by investigating the heart with ultrasound, an echocardiogram.

Once the diagnosis has been made the patient is advised to avoid competitive sports or violent activity.

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BEYOND STARVATION

British drawingrooms have been invaded by pictures of children dying of starvation in Ethiopia and of rows of bodies wrapped in dusty sackings. The emotional reality has struck home of a disaster whose magnitude has been reported more coldly in words for weeks and whose coming has been predicted by aid workers on the spot for months if not years. The present shock is a tribute to the emotive power of television pictures, but also carries an implied indictment of people's powers of imagination.

The first reaction is rightly that aid must be rushed to those in such desperate need. It is intolerable that there should be huge food surpluses in parts of the world while hundreds of thousands – possibly millions – die of starvation. Floods of money have come from private pockets to the aid agencies, which is obviously a help (and good for people's consciences), but can only be a drop in the ocean. This is a matter for governments.

The British Government has immediately donated a further £5m as well as 6,000 tonnes of food. Efforts are being made to stimulate the EEC bureaucracy into immediate action, with some hope of success. It is reported that Russian military aircraft, fuelled with United States help, are being used to help move food within Ethiopia. The Reagan Administration, which justifiably regards the Soviet-backed Government of Ethiopia with some suspicion and disapproval, has authorised about 45,000 tonnes of relief food aid. Lorries are a top

priority, as there is considerable food in Ethiopia, notably at the congested port of Assab, on the Red Sea, but moving it to the people who need it poses huge problems.

Drought and famine are not new things to Ethiopia. There are records of a disaster in 1540 and history records the "Great Ethiopian Famine" of 1888-1892. In 1965/66 every second inhabitant of some districts of Wollo is said to have died of hunger. The drought that began in 1972 was one of the factors that brought about the downfall of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974 and the coming to power of a military revolutionary government.

If the present disaster turns out to be the worst of them all (which is possible), much of the blame can be laid at the door of Colonel Mengistu's Government. The failure to end the civil wars that have been raging in Eritrea (for 22 years) and in Tigre (for nine years) is the main aggravating factor. The fighting has caused large unproductive refugee populations; it has for years disrupted the sowing and harvesting of crops; and more seriously the government has been accused of diverting aid aimed at the civilian population for the use of the army and of being indifferent to the suffering in some areas.

The Mengistu Government's own commission that investigated the causes of the 1972-74 famine found that "the primary cause of famine was not a drought of unprecedented severity, but a combination of long continued bad land use and steadily increased human and stock populations over decades,

rendering a greater number of people and their animals vulnerable when drought struck". Land reform was one of the priorities of the revolution, but in fact it resulted more in disruption of peasant patterns and food and cash crop production than in real reforms. The Government faced some exceptional difficulties, but it must be recorded that it has failed to provide the sort of agricultural set-up than can withstand droughts, as it and its Russian backers have failed to provide the sort of transport infrastructure that can deal with the need to move food urgently to parts of the country.

Drought will come again to Ethiopia. It is also a recurring misfortune in the parts of the Sahel and Southern Africa which are suffering at present. Aid is all-important at the moment. But once breath can be drawn again, attention should be paid at the highest level and with urgency to the long-term need to ensure that African agriculture is equipped to deal with the sort of natural conditions that will certainly occur. It is known that Africa's population is increasing faster than any other continent, and that its production of food is nowhere keeping pace and is actually declining in places. The remedies are also known: basically, a pricing policy by governments which helps the farmers rather than town dwellers; a concentration on food crops as much as cash crops; a need for sensible marketing systems involving small men and working with market forces. The children dying at Korem have a message for the world about avoiding future emergencies.

JUDGING NATIONAL SECURITY

Of the two main issues to be decided in the *Guardian* appeal the law lords are happily unanimous in deciding the more important in a sense that preserves the full scope of section 10 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981. The section put in statutory form, and hardened up, protection the common law had long afforded newspapers against being compelled in the course of legal proceedings to disclose the sources of their information.

The protection cannot be unqualified, for the public interest it serves may conflict with other considerations of the public interest. The 1981 Act meets this by providing that no court may order disclosure of the source of information unless it is established to the satisfaction of the court that disclosure is necessary in the interests of justice, or national security, or the prevention of disorder or crime.

The present case arose out of publication in *The Guardian* a year ago of the text of a "Secret" memorandum sent by the Secretary of State for Defence to the Prime Minister about how to handle parliamentary and public announcements of the forthcoming arrival of cruise missiles at Greenham Common. The document had been sent to the newspaper anonymously. The Crown was granted an interlocutory order by a judge instructing the newspaper to deliver up its copy of the memorandum. The identity of the person who sent it

was then speedily discovered. Miss Tisdall was brought to trial under the Official Secrets Act and sent to prison, and *The Guardian* was sorely embarrassed.

The judge of first instance made his order on the ground that the photocopy was the property of the Ministry of Defence which was entitled to get it back. The House of Lords has now declared that that is wrong; that the protection given by section 10 overrides a proprietary right to restoration. That is just as well, otherwise no unauthorized leak in documentary form would be safe – very comfortable for the apparatus of the state; very destructive of an effective press.

The other issue, and on this the law lords divided three and two, was the somewhat artificial one of whether on the evidence before him the judge would have been justified in holding that disclosure was necessary in the interests of national security, had he decided the matter on those grounds which he did not.

All agreed that the document published by *The Guardian* was innocuous, that it was of no value to anyone with evil designs on the national safety, although it was capable of causing political embarrassment, which is another matter altogether. Nor did anyone dissent from the view that in the light of facts subsequently made known it was necessary in the interests of national security that the identity of that mole in that position

should be revealed. Nor did anyone think that the affidavit before the judge on behalf of the Ministry of Defence was anything but perfunctory. What the law differed about was whether the inference to be drawn from that inadequate affidavit were such as to satisfy a judge that necessity in the interests of national security had been made out, or whether the inadequacy of the affidavit vitiated the plea of necessity.

The differing judgments on that point have application only to this case. Of more interest are the indications the reasoned judgments give of the law lords' hesitant willingness to look behind assertions by authority that national security requires this or that. Some are more hesitant or more willing than others. But none was disposed to shelter behind the dictum of the Court of Appeal in 1916 that "those who are responsible for the national security must be the sole judges of what the national security requires".

If that chilling dictum were to rule the law courts without qualification, they would have abdicated from an area of their responsibility to do justice between the citizen and agents of the state. And it is an area of growing extent and importance. Some of the speeches in this case read almost like rehearsals for the Cheltenham GCHQ case, one of greater constitutional import in which judgment is expected soon.

GOOD VISIT, BAD JOKE

If it was a test, the sniffer dogs and the Metropolitan Police seem to have passed it. If it was a joke, the laugh seems to be on the joker. Either way, the affair of the eight-ounce pack of explosives hidden in the ambassador's garden is more a matter for amusement than indignation. The explosive was unarmed, so that there was no danger of an explosion. Commenting on the affair in the House yesterday, Mrs Thatcher seemed confident that an individual was to blame for the trick, even while hapless spokesmen on the French side were gallantly getting in deeper by asserting that the whole thing had been arranged in advance between the British and French security forces. If it had been, or if there had been any organized involvement by the French, that would have been a serious error of judgment. A joke by an individual is a less serious matter.

However, jokes involving explosive substances are apt to be in bad taste. The anti-terrorist squad's time has been wasted.

Keeping the peace

From Mr B. W. N. Robertson
Sir, Your leading article (October 20) nails the crucial issue in police organisation and control. The surprise about the Police Act 1964 is that it has taken 20 years for a chief constable to say aloud that the emperor has no clothes.

Local or national? It is not just that local variations in policy would

be unacceptable. There is a principle involved. This is a unitary state. Keeping the peace has been a central government responsibility for 600 years; the law is made by the national parliament – indeed local authorities owe their existence to Act of Parliament.

Accountability must be at the level of responsibility and must therefore be to Parliament via the Home Secretary. It would be intolerable if the intentions of the legislature were to be frustrated by a subordinate body. That is why we are to have a national prosecution service and why we should have a national police service.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD ROBERTSON,
Southcott House,
Clifton Gardens, W9,
October 21.

Americans applied heavy pressure to have President Reagan accompanied by armed guards of his own, and permission was given for two to do so. Without being given permission, one of President Mitterrand's bodyguards was found to be carrying a gun illegally at the same conference, and that incident may have ranked on this occasion.

The greater anxiety – and the Brighton bombing is too recent in memory for anyone to be complacent about the dangers – the greater the risk of tension between security forces. But effective protection demands a high degree of co-ordination and trust which can only be damaged by any tendency to treat the security men of other nations as opponents to be outsmarted. It is the terrorists who need to be outsmarted, and these days they are too cunning to permit any distractions in the contest. The prank was a clumsy one, but there is no reason to allow one bad joke to cast a shadow on a successful visit.

Action in face of Ethiopian famine

From Father Anthony J. Baxter, IC

Sir, I have never before written to a newspaper but feel impelled to do so after watching the BBC news item of October 23 concerning the famine in Ethiopia. Sadly our sensibilities can become dulled by frequent exposure, through the media, to the sight of world disasters. But this far exceeds anything we have witnessed.

It was appalling and unacceptably sad to see the helpless misery of thousands of our brothers and sisters dying of starvation. A representative of the voluntary relief agencies told us that their combined resources would be totally inadequate in the face of this calamity.

Meanwhile, in this country, at this very time, thanks to our farmers and the benevolence of our local climate we have reaped a bumper harvest and have a huge surplus of food on our hands.

I appeal to our leaders in government and to all members of Parliament of every party to take action immediately to ensure that our surplus is used to feed the starving of Ethiopia. Our politicians, however, can only act as our representatives; I appeal also, therefore, to everyone to contact today their member of Parliament asking him or her to bring this matter urgently before the House of Commons.

There are those in this country who want us to give the world a lead in abandoning weapons of mass destruction; here is a much simpler opportunity of giving the world a lead in sharing our plenty with those who are dying.

If ever there were need for the rich to share with the poor, that need is on our doorstep. Let charity alone but justice demands that we do so. Can we, in conscience, close our ears to the appeal of those starving thousands of Ethiopia?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY J. BAXTER,
St Mary's Derrywood,
Womersley,
Guilford,
Surrey,
October 24

From Mr C. A. Abrams
Sir, You will have seen or have been told of the horrific television pictures of the catastrophic famine in Ethiopia – like a latter day Belsen or Buchenwald.

In the name of charity

From Dr E. J. Brown

Sir, May I, as chairman of a village charity, comment upon the statements made by a House of Lords select committee on the apparent maladjustments which they encountered in village charities (leading article, October 19)?

We are an active charity determined to use our funds in a way appropriate to 1984 – that is to say that we try and provide the material support for the widows after whom the charity is named, and any other elderly individual who might need emergency support. In this field I am happy to say that the social services frequently get there ahead of us and it is at times a question of ingenuity to find how to dispense positive help.

We are not helped by the Charity Commissioners who frequently

Cowed by legal aid

From the Chairman of the Small Landlords Association

Sir, The case for the reform of legal aid is overwhelming (leading article, October 19). Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the private rented sector.

The popular picture is one of the defenceless tenant intimidated by the wealthy landlord with cohorts of legal advisors. The reverse is usually the truth. The private tenant, on the other hand, has access to well-briefed and dedicated law centres and not infrequently qualifies for legal aid. Not only are the Rent Acts

weighted overwhelmingly in favour of the tenant. There is also the unsavoury tactic of intimidation by legal aid. These surface most vividly in appeals to higher courts where the landlord is often in the position of knowing that even if he succeeds he will still lose more by way of costs.

The Rent Acts are unfair enough without being compounded by an inequitable system of legal aid. Both need to be unlocked.

Yours truly,
GEOFFREY CUTTING,
Chairman,
Small Landlords Association,
As from 7 Rosedene Avenue,
Surreham, SW16,
October 19.

Christian feminism

From Rabbi Dr Nicholas de Lange

Sir, I am neither a Christian nor a woman. I shall not, therefore, I hope be suspected of any *parti pris* if I venture to take issue with William Oddie's remarks (feature, October 13) on Christian feminism. But as a relatively detached outsider (who does feel he has a lot in common both with women and with Christians) I was very much surprised by his words.

He always supposed that what he calls "the essential Christian doctrine of the Fatherhood of God" (which is also, I may say, a fundamental Jewish doctrine) is expressed in metaphorical language, and that to take the word "Father" literally is to fall into the pit of anthropomorphism, which mainstream Christian and Jewish theologians have consistently categorized

as an impoverishing and ultimately dangerous intellectual error. What is essential in the doctrine of Fatherhood is surely the image of a parent, not the question of sex. It is hardly "revolutionary" to attack an error which has been consistently condemned since the beginnings of Christian theology.

That the Church (which incidentally is feminine in all languages which still take gender seriously) is a male institution may well be a matter of observable fact; that God is male has yet to be proved. From what I know of Christian theology I find it hard to accept that it is an essential Christian doctrine.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS DE LANGE,
University of Cambridge,
Faculty of Oriental Studies,
Sidgwick Avenue,
Cambridge,
October 13.

the committed proponents did not succeed in answering many of the questions put to them about the SDI.

Because these questions were not considered before President Reagan announced his desire that American technology might lift the nuclear threat from mankind's future by developing "strategic defences" they must be considered now. The SDI does have substantial strategic, economic, financial and political implications and consideration of arguments against the SDI cannot – as Lord Chalfont suggested (September 25) – "be treated with reserve until the research has demonstrated what is possible".

At the cost proposed, "the research" is bound to produce impressive results. Whether they would "shift the balance of advantage between offensive and defensive systems", as Lord Chalfont suggests, cannot be known in advance; strategic theory suggests that "active defences" are more

plausible as part of an offensive than of a defensive strategy.

This is why the United States has been alarmed at Soviet developments in the field. The last time the Soviet Union interpreted American policy as moving towards a first strike capability, the Cuba crisis was the result.

The main arguments against the SDI do not in fact depend on the results of research into the plausibility of "layered defence", and so on.

Most of the proponents of the SDI, including in some contexts Dr Gray, seem to agree that deterrence and "mutual assured destruction" would remain central to the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, were strategic defences to be deployed. It would, however, be at infinitely higher levels of expense, and of risk, and of irrelevance.

Yours etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2,
October 18.

From Mr Charles Irving, MP for Cheltenham (Conservative)
Sir, I have followed with interest the recent debate in *The Times* on the issue of community service. It is an issue developed in the mind of people from all parties and vocations as they attempt to face up to the unrelenting high levels of unemployment in the western world.

I believe in view of the idleness, restlessness and occasional recklessness which the scourge of unemployment incurs and the personal depression which emanates from it, particularly for young people who have still not found their feet in life, there is a strong case for some form of community service and for that service to be compulsory. This idea has already been invoked as a substitute for prison in certain cases and in others as an addition to imprisonment; the product of such service is a benefit both to the person concerned and to society.

It is essential for those of whatever age who, normally through no fault of their own, have found themselves without useful occupation and reliant on state cash, that their talents and experience should not be wasted but harnessed for some beneficial community purpose.

There is a great danger when the world is fast changing through new technology that the unemployed and particularly the young unemployed

Youth service as discipline for life

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There is a great danger when the world is fast changing through new technology that the unemployed and particularly the young unemployed

will become alienated and estranged from the general thrust of society. If nothing is done to involve them in their community then they may well end up on the wayside of life with little hope of getting back on the road.

Community service, within the framework of which there should also be a military option, should be able to provide not just an escape route but a discipline for life in which young people in particular can gain experience and techniques enabling them to meet the challenges of the future.

A concerted effort must soon be made and now is as good a time as any to develop a constructive and well organised community service programme encompassing a wide range of options and which will cater for all needs and aspirations.

It should be so constructed as to complement the very valuable contribution of the Youth Training Scheme and together they will be instrumental not only in putting an end to the aimless wandering of streets and lapsing into bad habits associated with idleness but also give new interest and involvement to young people who desperately want something with which to identify and which will give them a new and vital purpose.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES IRVING,
House of Commons,
October 22.

then the costs of such bodies must be spread more equitably over the local electorate. The present inherent weakness in local government, resulting from a system of representation without taxation leading to an increasing gap between the power to spend and direct political accountability to those who pay the spending, is destroying local democracy.

The arguments for local taxation to complement the rates are irrefutable. What is needed is the political will to implement such reform.

Yours faithfully,
LUFKIN SKEET,
Kinkla,
18 Penn Lea Road,
Weston,
Bath,
Avon,
October 18.

Local democracy
From Councillor Lufkin Skeet
Sir, May I congratulate you on your leader "Parish pumps in decay" (October 17). It rightly identifies the prime issue, namely the future base of local government: should councils continue as locally elected bodies responsible within the rules prescribed by Parliament for the local management of a wide range of national services and accountable to the local electorate or should such bodies be replaced by administrative authorities accountable to particular Departments of State?

Only when that issue is resolved need the means of financing local government be reformed – and such reform is long overdue.

If local government on either a single or double tier basis is to continue as locally elected bodies

make us go round in circles in, for example, an attempt to sell very small portions of land, the rental of which is trivial, but the value of which is considerable to the potential purchaser and of course by agreement to the charity. We are answerable to the parish council, the public, the Church of England and once a year to the meeting of the old folk at Christmas.

I do not think that we are unique and I am sure that throughout this country I have many colleagues who will feel their work is either being criticised as a result of poor information or that their activities are not fully understood by the community.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BROWN,
The Surgery,
Longington,
Lincolnshire,
October 19.

Is it now time to forget the favour which the anagram of HORATIO NELSON found at the time of Aboukir, HONOR EST A NILO?

Alternatively, should we remind ourselves that war is not a game, and that once it is started brave men will be in mortal peril and deadly things must be done.

Yours truly,
ROBERT HARDY,
Upper Bolney,
Oxfordshire,
October 16.

The real Wymeswold

From Wing Commander Derek Dudley Martin

Sir, When I commanded the fighter airfield at Wymeswold in 1950 the local cheese factory produced Stilton. We were told that Stilton had always been made at Wymeswold. It was taken to Stilton for sale name.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK MARTIN,
Cobble Wood,
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From Mrs Peter Lockley
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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Stock Exchange looks to the individual

The powerful lobby on the Stock Exchange Council in favour of a modified version of the present system of personal membership of the market after the 'big bang' is winning the day.

The Council is due to publish new draft rules on membership before the end of the year and these are now almost certain to opt for a system of individual nominations as the best way of providing the market's membership rather than the system of corporate seats most commonly used by overseas exchanges.

The decision will cause consternation among banks and other companies that have bought into Stock Exchange firms in the belief they will eventually be allowed to take full control of those firms and the exchange. It could also be seen as unfriendly towards American and Japanese stockbroking firms.

But the emerging consensus within the Council is that personal membership provides the best way of regulating the market. Before 1970, the Stock Exchange used to operate a system of nominations and it is intended to revive this. Anyone interested in becoming a member of the Exchange would have to purchase the right of nomination from an existing member or from the Stock Exchange. Stock Exchange firms would be required to hold a set number of nominations according to their size. So newly created firms coming into the market would have to buy nominations either from members wishing to retire or from the Exchange itself. In addition, newly created firms will have to pay a higher rate of the Stock Exchange tax, the "charge for general services," though this will leave entry costs lower than for many overseas exchanges.

A system of individual nominations will mean that in many important respects 100 per cent owners of stock exchange firms will not have full control over those firms. Stock Exchange members will be answerable to a higher authority.

Mr Robin Hutton, director general of the Accepting Houses Committee and a member of the Stock Exchange liaison committee, said: "This system is certainly workable but it is not the one we would prefer. The Stock Exchange seems to think it is in a stronger position than it actually is. Nobody has to use the Stock Exchange to trade securities and if the terms of entry are incorrect, they will do their trading elsewhere."

Supervising the building societies

The Treasury, despite reported misgivings over the Bank of England's handling of the Johnson Matthey affair, appears to be prepared to hand over the role of building society supervision to the Bank.

Mr Ian Stewart, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, addressed himself yesterday to the loose ends remaining after the publication of, and responses to, the Government's green paper on building societies.

The precise nature of building society supervision in the new era has been one of those loose ends. Mr Stewart, while arguing that the present system of supervision may be adequate for some time ahead, looked towards the day when building societies will be supervised as banks, and under the same supervisory authority. Unless the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies is planning to diversify into banking supervision, this can only mean the Bank of England.

Building societies are less concerned by who is doing the supervising than what the supervisors will be focusing on. This, in the view of the Building Societies

Association, should mean the quality of assets, the riskiness of the business and the quality of management.

The BSA is pleased by what appears to be a softening of the evident distaste green paper line for the idea of societies being allowed to expand onto the Continent. Mr Stewart said that more interest had been shown in this than the Treasury had expected, and that it was being considered sympathetically.

Sinking feeling for 'Chunnel' lobby

One passing reference at an evening banquet: the Channel tunnel lobbyists have hardly had the kind of ringing endorsement from President Mitterrand's state visit this week that they must have been wishing for. The "Chunnel" was not even on the agenda of President Mitterrand's talks with Mrs Thatcher, according to Downing Street, and the renewed enthusiasm which is said to be shown for the project by a number of Cabinet ministers has yet to reach the surface, if it is there at all.

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that - for the moment at least - the lobbyists' attempts to build up a new head of steam behind their pet project are running ahead of events. Sir Nigel Brookes, the chairman of Trafalgar House, seems to be taking a similar view: he says he is willing to take over from Mr Ian MacGregor as the chairman of the Euroroute consortium (in which Trafalgar has a slice of the action) as soon as the Government shows some sign of taking a more positive interest. As of yesterday, he had not taken up the reins.

The British Government has made its own position clear - there will be no financial guarantees. It says it is now up to the consortiums to prove their schemes can go ahead on that basis. The bankers and financiers, meanwhile, need to know what the political treaty is likely to say before they can promise to deliver the cash. The French and British governments have to talk to each other.

The one sure conclusion is that there will be no commitment to Channel tunnel for a while yet.

Limp last word from Dunlop

The lengthy statement which Sir Maurice Hodgson, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, delivered on Wednesday was clearly intended to be the final word on the embarrassing dispute over whether the American chief executive of his choosing should run the company or whether he should hand over the reins to Sir Michael Edwards.

Sir Maurice was right to make his statement, but he is wrong to expect the matter to be laid quietly to rest while the banks and the board try to extricate themselves from the unfortunate position they have got themselves into. It cannot be stressed often enough that the important thing for Dunlop, its employees and its shareholders is for the capital reconstruction to be agreed and put in place.

Questions of pride and personality should not be allowed to overshadow this simple but all-important fact. The responsibility for the delay in reaching agreement now seems to lie with the banks. Sir Maurice sounded uncharacteristically defeatist when he said: "There is really nothing more the company can do." If this is the case, then it does not inspire hopes for an immediate solution to the problems.

Charter and institutions agree Johnson Matthey compromise

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

A compromise has finally been hammered out over the terms of a £25m capital injection into Johnson Matthey plc, the precious metals refining and industrial group which lost £150m when its banking subsidiary was rescued from near-collapse by the Bank of England.

Charter Consolidated, the main shareholder, was due to provide the capital in the form of convertible preference shares which would eventually have increased its stake in Johnson Matthey from 27.9 per cent to 46 per cent at the equivalent of only 56p a share. But Charter has conceded some ground to unhappy institutional shareholders advised by Kleinwort Benson, who felt the terms were unduly generous and overrode their preemption rights.

The revised package will now give all other shareholders the chance to subscribe for 12.8 million of the 25.26 million 8 per cent convertible preference

shares of £1. But Charter will still underwrite the whole package and will end up with at least 33.3 per cent of Johnson Matthey or up to 46 per cent, depending on whether other shareholders take up their rights.

The deal clears the way for discussions between the Johnson Matthey board and BP, which recently built up a 3.57 per cent stake and wants further information before deciding whether or not to launch a takeover.

The Johnson Matthey board, advised by S. G. Warburg, the merchant bank, has now agreed to make further information available to BP and discussions may begin today. BP first looked at Johnson Matthey plc several months ago and it is interested in a number of the company's activities which would fit into BP's strategy of moving from technology-related areas.



Neil Clarke: expected to stay on

Details of the £25m preference share package will be sent out as soon as possible to shareholders. Charter originally agreed to put up the money during the all-night session when the Bank of England agreed to take Johnson Matthey plc's hands, providing the latter

contributed £50m towards likely losses at the bank on top of its existing £100m investment. The £25m injection was also an important element in banks agreeing to a £250m credit line for Johnson Matthey plc to help preserve confidence.

At some stage Johnson Matthey will need further capital and a rights issue of up to £100m has been mentioned. There are also likely to be board appointments soon at Johnson Matthey plc.

Mr Neil Clarke, Charter's chief executive who came in as chairman of Johnson Matthey after the debacle at its banking arm, is expected to stay on for the moment. But there is speculation that a chief executive may be appointed at Johnson Matthey.

Johnson Matthey's shares closed up 5p at 133p yesterday. Before the rescue, they were trading around 240p but the fact that they subsequently settled comfortably above 56p was one reason Charter finally conceded ground to the institutions.

Atlanta stops bid

Atlanta Investment Trust has effectively thwarted a £5.6m takeover bid from Grovobell Group by taking out a temporary injunction against its sponsoring stockbroker, Seasham Duff Stoop. The injunction prevents Seasham, also brokers to Atlanta, making the bid on behalf of Grovobell. Seasham declined to comment. The firm may challenge the ruling at 24 hours' notice before November 1, when the temporary injunction expires.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1130.1 up 4.7 (high: 1131.3; low: 1127.0)
FT Index: 870.0 up 3.8
FT Gilts: 80.63 up 0.11
FT All Share: 534.21 up 1.95
Sargeline: 18.84
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 101.88 up 0.16
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,216.21 down 0.2
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 11,151.52 down 27.11
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 1,054.71 up 0.40

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling Index: 75.2 up 0.3 (range 75.2-74.9)
\$1.2265 up 40 pts
DM 3.69 down 0.0050
FF 11.34 up 0.0050
Yen 299 up 0.50
Dollar Index: 140.6 down 0.2
DM 3.0110 down 0.0110
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2275
Dollar DM 3.0105
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.50105
SDR £0.819420

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 10%
Finance houses base rate 11%
Discount market loans week fixed 10% - 10%
3 month interbank 11% - 11%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 - 9%
3 month DM 5% - 5%
3 month FF 10% - 10%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.75 - 12.25
Fed funds 9%
Treasury long bond 10% - 10%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 5, to October 2, 1983, inclusive: 10.904 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$339.80 pm \$338.50
close \$339 - \$339.50 (£276.75 - 277.25)
New York (latest): \$340.20
Kruggerand (per point): \$349 - \$50.60 (\$285 - 286)
Sovereigns (new): \$80 - 81 (£65.25 - 66)
*Excludes VAT

Inflation problem for Treasury

By David Smith

Economics Correspondent

The Treasury, which has handed over the task of reining back public spending to Lord Whiteclaw's ministerial "star chamber", faces a new problem this year.

The initial forecasting exercise for the autumn economic statement, due next month, shows inflation in the first half of 1985 running above the 4 per cent forecast at the time of the budget. A figure of about 5 per cent has come out for the first half, declining to about 4.5 per cent in the second half.

The difficulty is caused by the fact that May 1985's inflation rate will be used as the basis for next year's social security uprating, and so will be higher than allowed for in the plans. Also inflation in recent years has tended to undershoot Treasury forecasts, with volume overruns on spending offset by lower inflation factors.

This time the helpful effect will not be present, adding to the difficulties of hitting public spending targets.

Persistently high earnings growth, now feeding through into higher unit labour costs, and the muted effect on import costs of sterling's decline, are the main factors in the less encouraging inflation outlook.

The star chamber's progress on limiting public spending to the 1985/86 planning total of £131.6 billion (the White Paper total of £132.1 billion, adjusted at budget-time for the abolition of the national insurance surcharge) has been slow.

The major spending departments appear to have fought off most of the Treasury's demands for cuts arguing, as with the question of inflation next year, that much of the projected overspend for 1985/86 is outside departmental control.

Public Expenditure Plans (£ bn)	1984/85	1985/86
Social security	37.2	38.5
Defence	17.0	16.1
Health	15.4	16.3
Social services	13.1	13.5
Education	126.2	131.6
Planning total (including others)		

Source: Treasury

Norway may reverse cut in oil price

By David Young Energy Correspondent

Britain, Norway and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are set to carry out their cat-and-mouse game over oil prices until next week when Opec officially announces a cut in its production quota.

Norway yesterday gave a clear indication that its official price for North Sea oil will be restored to the \$30 a barrel mark by December, but Britain is keeping its price 35 cents below the official Opec marker price of \$29.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, has succeeded in winning assurances from the main Opec oil exporters that their price will not fall below the official Opec price.

He appears to have convinced Norway to restore its price to world levels and to have convinced Nigeria that it should return to the official Opec price level.

Shaikh Yamani said yesterday in Lagos that he was confident that Nigeria would reverse its price rise.

He said: "I am extremely confident that the present situation will be reversed."

Norway now seems to have

taken a decision at government level that it will restore its prices to the level they were before the cuts which have precipitated Monday's emergency Opec meeting.

Shaikh Yamani later yesterday met the Norwegian oil minister Mr Kare Kristiansen and is reported to have reached an agreement that prices will rise to \$30 a barrel for Norwegian oil bought on 3-month term contract from December 1.

However, Skatoll the Norwegian state oil exploration company and the trader of oil produced from the Norwegian sector has yet to ratify the agreement.

There is a possibility that Shaikh Yamani will travel to the Opec meeting in Geneva from Norway via London, where he will meet Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy.

The Department of Energy said yesterday that no meetings had been arranged with Opec officials. Mr Walker said: "I often meet oil and energy ministers from other countries when they are in Britain, but I have not arranged to meet Shaikh Yamani."

ICI profits set to top £1 bn

By Ian Griffiths

ICI is firmly in line to break the £1 billion pre-tax profit mark this year after better-than-expected third quarter results.

This is traditionally the quietest period in the ICI calendar but the dip in trade was much lower than in previous years and yesterday the company reported taxable profits of £248m against £147m last year. For the nine months to September 30, ICI's profits were £780m compared to £445m in 1983.

At the interim stage, some stockbrokers were sceptical that ICI could break the £1 billion barrier, but the weakness of sterling has benefited the company substantially and last night forecasts were being increased to around £1,050m.

The group's turnover in the first nine months has increased from £6,046m to £7,274m and the company estimated that at around £200m of this increase is attributable to currency fluctuations.

The pharmaceuticals division produced the best performance in the third quarter but in the year to date ICI reported higher sales in all its business sectors.

Tempus, page 21

If you want a high interest cheque account, here's your first check.

ACCOUNT	EFFECTIVE ANNUAL RATE NET OF BASIC RATE TAX*	GROSS ANNUAL INTEREST RATE OR EQUIVALENT*
ABBEY NATIONAL - CHEQUE-SAVE - NEW APPLIED RATE = 9.05% FOR £2,500 +	9.25%	13.21%
SCHROEDERS - SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR £10,000+	7.64%	10.92%
M & G/KLEINWORT BENSON - HIGHER INTEREST CHEQUE ACCOUNT	7.60%	10.85%
BARCLAYS - PRIME ACCOUNT	7.46%	10.65%
BANK OF SCOTLAND - MONEY MARKET CHEQUE ACCOUNT	7.41%	10.58%
TYNDALL - MONEY ACCOUNT	7.36%	10.51%
BRITANNIA/CATER ALLEN - HIGH INTEREST CURRENT ACCOUNT	7.33%	10.47%
MIDLAND - HIGH INTEREST CHEQUE ACCOUNT	7.27%	10.38%
SAVE & PROSPER - PREMIER HIGH INTEREST BANK ACCOUNT	7.07%	10.10%

Quite simply, £2,500 plus in Cheque-Save now gets you a new higher net rate you'll find hard to beat in any other cheque account, even those offering "money market" rates.

Easy access.
Enjoy immediate access with your own cheque book without restrictions on the number or value of cheques you may draw on your funds.

* Interest rates shown are the annual percentage rates where interest is compounded. Interest rates may vary. Source of comparative rate information: F.T. Money Market Bank Accounts, 24th Oct. 1984.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

New terms by Carless 'worse'

Premier Consolidated's chairman, Mr Roland Shaw, last night urged his shareholders again to reject the unwanted bid from Carless Capital.

The revised terms are worse than the original ones, he said, and would leave Carless financially weaker. Carless could be forced to resort to another rights issue, knocking its shares price - already down 50p - even further. Carless' offer closes next Thursday.

● **ETAM**, the women's wear retailer, has announced pre-tax profits up from £2.3m to £3.1m for the 32 weeks to September 8 in the first set of figures it has released since obtaining a Stock Exchange listing in June. The interim dividend is going up from 0.75p to 0.9p. Tempus, page 21

● **IRLING**, Ireland's national airline, has bought another two Belfast-built Short 360 commuter airliners, bringing the number of its fleet's 36-seat short-haul aircraft up to four. Neither Aer Lingus nor Short Brothers have formally announced the £7m deal.

● **THE MANAGING** board of Telefunken, the German radio and television maker, has resigned over differences with Thomson, its French parent company. Mr Bernard Gilliot, chairman of Telefunken's consumer product marketing in West Germany, is expected to replace Mr Josef Stoffels as managing board chairman.

McKechnie discloses £4m 'fraud'

By Christopher Dunn

Evidence of fraud worth more than £4m has been uncovered in the Australian interests of McKechnie Brothers, the West Midlands engineering group. Mr James Butler, chairman revealed to possible fraud yesterday, after announcing the group's interim profits.

The possible fraud only came to light about 10 days ago, and has been reported to the appropriate Australian authorities.

McKechnie, after the group chairman flew out to Australia. Prosecution may or may not follow, Mr Milner, group finance director, said.

It is understood that the affair involves misappropriation of funds rather than commodity speculation. The group hopes the scale of the provision, fixed after debate with the Australian auditors, will prove conservative.

The group stressed last night

that it was still investigating the situation. "We don't know how long it has all been going on," Mr Milner said.

The group's Australian interests mainly involve manufacture of plastic produce boxes. Annual sales of about £8m normally generate close on £1m profits.

"The group is completely stunned by all this," said Mr Milner.

Maxwell sparks bitter fight with £43m Waddington bid

By William Kay, City Editor

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publishing millionaire, yesterday sparked off a City controversy when he made a renewed £43m takeover bid for John Waddington, the Monopoly, and playing cards group.

The bid, from Mr Maxwell's British Printing and Communication Corporation, is a straight 500p a share cash offer, although a convertible loan stock is being put together as an alternative. On the news, Waddington shares leaped from 463p to 535p before settling at 525p. A bitter fight is in prospect.

The controversy concerns negotiations which have been taking place for the past few weeks over Mr Maxwell's 23 per cent stake in Waddington, held through his private company, Porgamon Press. Mr Maxwell had said he wanted to sell it and Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank acting for Waddington, was offering to

buy it and place the shares with other investors.

It is common ground that Kleinwort offered 390p a share and on Monday of this week raised to 410p. The next day they withdrew the offer altogether.

Mr Maxwell said yesterday: "Nonsense. They could have set a deadline for us to reply. That is the traditional way to negotiate. My advisers feared that Kleinwort withdrew because Waddington was about to make a bid for another company which would have further diluted our percentage holding. So we acted."

Waddington denies any such intention. But Kleinwort has failed in what was its highest priority, to prevent Mr Maxwell renewing his siege of Waddington. Last year his £13m offer was narrowly defeated.

The latest bid is worth £43m because Waddington's equity has been enlarged by a rights

issue and it has performed better, in the year to March, profits recovered from £162,000 to £34m. Mr Maxwell's advisers think £43m is possible this year and interim figures are due next month.

Mr Maxwell said: "They have pulled their socks up and we have offered what we would have been willing to sell our shares for."

Mr Victor Watson, Waddington chairman, said: "I am not happy about Mr Maxwell bidding again, but I do not think one should ever be surprised at what he does. Last year's bid cost £210,000 plus management time, train fares and extra tons of whisky."

That bid was finally thwarted by a last-minute change of mind by Norwich Union, who commented yesterday: "We are pleased the Waddington has kept its promises, but any decision must be in the best interest of policyholders."

INDUSTRY TODAY

The cost of spreading Telecom shares

By Jonathan Davis

The largest share offering the world has ever seen enters its final phase today after lengthy and costly preparations.

It is always pleasant for governments when reality suddenly starts to catch up with the bolder flourishes of their political rhetoric. If the pollsters and market researchers are right, something happy of this sort could be about to happen with the privatization of British Telecom, the great and much vaunted multi-billion pound share sale, which will formally kick off today after nearly three years of intensive and innovative preparations.

Sir George Jefferson, the chairman of BT, will start the final phase of what is, by a factor of five, the largest share offering the world has ever seen, at a press conference this morning. It will be accompanied by the publication of a draft or "pathfinder" prospectus, a hefty document of at least 50 pages which will give all the relevant and statutory information about the impending sale, except the final price at which the shares are being sold.

This document - which will confirm that 51 per cent of the shares in BT are being sold - will then form the basis of a final intensive three-week selling campaign. This will culminate in the pricing and underwriting of the offer by City banks and investment institutions on around November 15. Members of the public will then have until around November 28 to apply for shares.

By then BT will have become a private sector corporation: with an estimated market valuation of £7 billion, it will be trying with BP for the title of the largest company on the

Stock Exchange, accounting for six per cent of the stock market's total value.

Inevitably, the scale of the response from the general public will attract most attention - and looks like providing the Government with something of a political bonus. The effort to use the BT flotation as a platform for achieving a "quantum leap" in wider share ownership in this country appears to have been far more successful than anybody in Whitehall originally dared to hope.

The tracking surveys of public response to huge advertising campaign about the BT share sale which have been running since last month show that three quarters of the adult population are now aware of the impending flotation - and that one in four (about 12 million people) say they are interested in buying shares.

These claims need to be treated with caution.

Nevertheless, they are amply supported by anecdotal evidence. No Whitehall official is prepared to say what kind of public response the Government is looking for, beyond expressing the hope that BT will end up with more stockholders than the 350,000 who own shares in ICI. Excluding employee shareholders, only 1.2 million people own shares in BT at the moment, a total that has been steadily declining for years.

The Government must be hoping for a response that is nearer one million than 350,000, however. Provisions have been made to print two million prospectuses for distribution to the public, and the Treasury has shown surprising - even astonishing - largesse in the spending it has been prepared to sanction for the marketing and promotion campaign behind the issue.

The drive to attract as wide a response from the public as



Sir George Jefferson: dialling the world at a press conference today.

possible has involved a number of innovative features, all of them costing money. The one that has attracted most attention has been the decision to give telephone subscribers, who buy shares, rebates on their telephone bills. If they buy enough shares, subscribers can qualify for up to twelve £18 rebates, spread over a number of years.

The cost will be borne by the Government, British Telecom itself having refused to do so. Since the number who opt for this course is unknown, it represents one of the few occasions when the Treasury has been known to write an open cheque. If 500,000 subscribers go for rebates, it will cost the Treasury £9m immediately, with more to come.

The advertising campaign on television and in the newspapers is also something of a first. No private sector share offer has been advertised in this way - and certainly not on such a scale.

In the BT share issue where the need to spread awareness of the impending sale has been the first imperative, this has not

been such a drawback as it might appear. The campaign itself, handled by the Dorland agency and the Government's public relations advisers, Dewe Rogerson, is expected to cost £7.6m.

Kleinwort, Benson, the lead merchant bank handling the issue for the Government, has been instrumental in another unprecedented move for a public share offering. This has been the decision to try to reach the general (non-shareowning) public through the people they normally turn to for financial advice: their bank manager, accountant or solicitor.

Along with the regional stockbrokers who are handling the main marketing drive outside London, these so-called "financial intermediaries" will be paid a commission - up to two per cent in some cases - on the value of shares which their clients apply for through them. This is one decision which is known to have caused some qualms in Whitehall.

The biggest single item in the bill which the Government will eventually receive for the flotation will - as with previous

privatization issues - be the cost of having the issue underwritten by City banks and investment institutions.

The need to guarantee that 51 per cent of BT's shares will be actually sold next month (and therefore ensure that it is taken out of the public sector) means that there was never any doubt that the BT sale would be underwritten, despite the huge cost and criticism from the Public Accounts Committee in the past that the money spent was wasted.

The underwriting will be handled differently, however, with half the shares on offer being firmly "placed" with the underwriting institutions and only the balance being contingent on the general response of the issue.

Another small tranche of the issue will be temporarily underwritten by the Bank of England until the shares reserved for overseas investors - probably 10 to 15 per cent of the issue - are underwritten in New York, Toronto and Tokyo.

The political success of the issue has become the Government's paramount concern, however to the point where Whitehall officials concede that the pricing of the shares will be less rigorous than it could be. Having gone to such extreme lengths to attract those who have never owned shares before, it would be a public relations disaster if the shares were to take a sudden dive after flotation.

Quite whether the price foregone should be counted as a cost of the issue is a moot point. The decision to go for wide share ownership has undoubtedly ideological attractions for the Government, but it has had practical effects as well. One of these has been that it looks like avoiding the worst outcome the Government at one point earlier this year looked like facing: that of being faced with a "buyer's strike" in the City with the institutions using their monopoly power to drive the BT offer price down to an unacceptably low level.

APPOINTMENTS

St Margaret's Trust: Mr R. F. Ridling, General manager at Williams & Glyn's Bank responsible for financial control, has been appointed chairman of St Margaret's Trust, the bank's licensed deposit-taking subsidiary specializing in instalment finance. He succeeds Mr G. E. K. Foster who has retired.

Greenall Whitley: Mr Peter Greenall becomes a director with effect from December 1, 1984. He will also join the board of the wines and spirits subsidiary, G & J Greenhall.

Saxon Oil: Mr Roy Dantzie joins the board as a non-executive director Mr Tim Kames as exploration director and Mr Alan Milton as commercial director.

Chubb & Son: Sir Ernest Harrison, Mr David Elsbury and Mr John Trubee have been appointed to the board. Sir Ernest Harrison has succeeded Mr W. E. Randall as chairman of the board and Mr Randall will be retiring.

J. A. Sharwood & Co: Mr Mark Veit has been promoted to sales and marketing director. Midland Bank: Mr F. Wilcox, manager, group management succession and development planning, has become head of personnel, UK banking. He succeeds Mr M. D. Hare, assistant general manager, personnel, who retires on December 31. Mr J. Thackway, at present director of personnel policy, British Rail, will be head of group personnel development from December 1.

WALL STREET

New York (agency). - Shares opened lower in active trading. The Dow Jones Industrial average, which gained 3.42 to 1,216.43 on Wednesday, was down by 2.21 to 1,214.21 soon after the market opened.

IBM was down 1/4 at 126 1/2. AT and T down 1/4 at 18 1/2 and Digital Equipment 1/4 lower at 103 1/2.

Exxon was up 1/4 at 42 1/2.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

A fairly substantial Bundesbank raid in the open market during the afternoon helped to enliven a fairly drab day on foreign exchange markets.

Many dealers were caught flatfooted by a sudden sale of dollars by the Bundesbank which lifted the German currency over 3 Deutschmarks for a brief period.

The intervention was swiftly completed and in the sub-

sequent nervous conditions the dollar was able to stage a partial rally with the assistance of some short-covering.

At the end of the day, the dollar was still looking vulnerable at DM3.0110 (3.0220 overnight).

Sterling was able to benefit against the US currency because of the Bundesbank move finishing 40 points up at \$1.2265.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Forward rates	3 months	6 months
New York	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
London	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Frankfurt	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Paris	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Amsterdam	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Brussels	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Geneva	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Zurich	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Basel	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Stockholm	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Copenhagen	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Helsinki	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Oslo	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Stockholm	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Copenhagen	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Helsinki	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Oslo	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265

Starting index compared with 1978 was up 0.3 at 75.2 (day's range 75.2-76.3).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Market rates	Forward rates	3 months	6 months
New York	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
London	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Frankfurt	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Paris	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Amsterdam	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Brussels	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Geneva	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Zurich	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Basel	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Stockholm	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Copenhagen	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Helsinki	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Oslo	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Stockholm	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Copenhagen	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Helsinki	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Oslo	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265

OTHER RATES

Market rates	Forward rates	3 months	6 months
New York	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
London	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Frankfurt	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Paris	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Amsterdam	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Brussels	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Geneva	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Zurich	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Basel	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Stockholm	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Copenhagen	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Helsinki	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Oslo	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Stockholm	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Copenhagen	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Helsinki	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Oslo	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265

Starting index compared with 1978 was up 0.3 at 75.2 (day's range 75.2-76.3).

EURO-DEPOSITS

Market rates	Forward rates	3 months	6 months
New York	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
London	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Frankfurt	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Paris	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Amsterdam	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Brussels	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Geneva	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Zurich	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Basel	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Stockholm	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Copenhagen	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Helsinki	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Oslo	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Stockholm	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Copenhagen	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Helsinki	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265
Oslo	1.2265	1.2265	1.2265

Starting index compared with 1978 was up 0.3 at 75.2 (day's range 75.2-76.3).

MONEY MARKETS

Period rates showed very little change at the end of the day.

Nevertheless, sentiment was good, cheered by the settlement of the pit deputies dispute, easing US interest rates, and a firmer pound.

Even without a breakthrough in the miners' talks, it seemed unlikely that the market, in its present mood, would be pushing soon for a cut in base rates.

The Federal funds overnight interest rate was 9 1/2 per cent yesterday morning, from 5 per cent late on Wednesday.

Overnight 10% 10 1/2% 11% 11 1/2% 12% 12 1/2% 13% 13 1/2% 14% 14 1/2% 15% 15 1/2% 16% 16 1/2% 17% 17 1/2% 18% 18 1/2% 19% 19 1/2% 20% 20 1/2% 21% 21 1/2% 22% 22 1/2% 23% 23 1/2% 24% 24 1/2% 25% 25 1/2% 26% 26 1/2% 27% 27 1/2% 28% 28 1/2% 29% 29 1/2% 30% 30 1/2% 31% 31 1/2% 32% 32 1/2% 33% 33 1/2% 34% 34 1/2% 35% 35 1/2% 36% 36 1/2% 37% 37 1/2% 38% 38 1/2% 39% 39 1/2% 40% 40 1/2% 41% 41 1/2% 42% 42 1/2% 43% 43 1/2% 44% 44 1/2% 45% 45 1/2% 46% 46 1/2% 47% 47 1/2% 48% 48 1/2% 49% 49 1/2% 50% 50 1/2% 51% 51 1/2% 52% 52 1/2% 53% 53 1/2% 54% 54 1/2% 55% 55 1/2% 56% 56 1/2% 57% 57 1/2% 58% 58 1/2% 59% 59 1/2% 60% 60 1/2% 61% 61 1/2% 62% 62 1/2% 63% 63 1/2% 64% 64 1/2% 65% 65 1/2% 66% 66 1/2% 67% 67 1/2% 68% 68 1/2% 69% 69 1/2% 70% 70 1/2% 71% 71 1/2% 72% 72 1/2% 73% 73 1/2% 74% 74 1/2% 75% 75 1/2% 76% 76 1/2% 77% 77 1/2% 78% 78 1/2% 79% 79 1/2% 80% 80 1/2% 81% 81 1/2% 82% 82 1/2% 83% 83 1/2% 84% 84 1/2% 85% 85 1/2% 86% 86 1/2% 87% 87 1/2% 88% 88 1/2% 89% 89 1/2% 90% 90 1/2% 91% 91 1/2% 92% 92 1/2% 93% 93 1/2% 94% 94 1/2% 95% 95 1/2% 96% 96 1/2% 97% 97 1/2% 98% 98 1/2% 99% 99 1/2% 100% 100 1/2% 101% 101 1/2% 102% 102 1/2% 103% 103 1/2% 104% 104 1/2% 105% 105 1/2% 106% 106 1/2% 107% 107 1/2% 108% 108 1/2% 109% 109 1/2% 110% 110 1/2% 111% 111 1/2% 112% 112 1/2% 113% 113 1/2% 114% 114 1/2% 115% 115 1/2% 116% 116 1/2% 117% 117 1/2% 118% 118 1/2% 119% 119 1/2% 120% 120 1/2% 121% 121 1/2% 122% 122 1/2% 123% 123 1/2% 124% 124 1/2% 125% 125 1/2% 126% 126 1/2% 127% 127 1/2% 128% 128 1/2% 129% 129 1/2% 130% 130 1/2% 131% 131 1/2% 132% 132 1/2% 133% 133 1/2% 134% 134 1/2% 135% 135 1/2% 136% 136 1/2% 137% 137 1/2% 138% 138 1/2% 139% 139 1/2% 140% 140 1/2% 141% 141 1/2% 142% 142 1/2% 143% 143 1/2% 144% 144 1/2% 145% 145 1/2% 146% 146 1/2% 147% 147 1/2% 148% 148 1/2% 149% 149 1/2% 150% 150 1/2% 151% 151 1/2% 152% 152 1/2% 153% 153 1/2% 154% 154 1/2% 155% 155 1/2% 156% 156 1/2% 157% 157 1/2% 158% 158 1/2% 159% 159 1/2% 160% 160 1/2% 161% 161 1/2% 162% 162 1/2% 163% 163 1/2% 164% 164 1/2% 165% 165 1/2% 166% 166 1/2% 167% 167 1/2% 168% 168 1/2% 169% 169 1/2% 170% 170 1/2% 171% 171 1/2% 172% 172 1/2% 173% 173 1/2% 174% 174 1/2% 175% 175 1/2% 176% 176 1/2% 177% 177 1/2% 178% 178 1/2% 179% 179 1/2% 180% 180 1/2% 181% 181 1/2% 182% 182 1/2% 183% 183 1/2% 184% 184 1/2% 185% 185 1/2% 186% 186 1/2% 187% 187 1/2% 188% 188 1/2% 189% 189 1/2% 190% 190 1/2% 191% 191 1/2% 192% 192 1/2% 193% 193 1/2% 194% 194 1/2% 195% 195 1/2% 196% 196 1/2% 197% 197 1/2% 198% 198 1/2% 199% 199 1/2% 200% 200 1/2% 201% 201 1/2% 202% 202 1/2% 203% 203 1/2% 204% 204 1/2% 205% 205 1/2% 206% 206 1/2% 207% 207 1/2% 208% 208 1/2% 209% 209 1/2% 210% 210 1/2% 211% 211 1/2% 212% 212 1/2% 213% 213 1/2% 214% 214 1/2% 215% 215 1/2% 216% 216 1/2% 217% 217 1/2% 218% 218 1/2% 219% 219 1/2% 220% 220 1/2% 221% 221 1/2% 222% 222 1/2% 223% 223 1/2% 224% 224 1/2% 225% 225 1/2% 226% 226 1/2% 227% 227 1/2% 228% 228 1/2% 229% 229 1/2% 230% 230 1/2% 231% 231 1/2% 232% 232 1/2% 233% 233 1/2% 234% 234 1/2% 235% 235 1/2% 236% 236 1/2% 237% 237 1/2% 238% 238 1/2% 239% 239 1/2% 240% 240 1/2% 241% 241 1/2% 242% 242 1/2% 243% 243 1/2% 244% 244 1/2% 245% 245 1/2% 246% 246 1/2% 247% 247 1/2% 248% 248 1/2% 249% 249 1/2% 250% 250 1/2% 251% 251 1/2% 252% 252 1/2% 253% 253 1/2% 254% 254 1/2% 255% 255 1/2% 256% 256 1/2% 257% 257 1/2% 258% 258 1/2% 259% 259 1/2% 260% 260 1/2% 261% 261 1/2% 262% 262 1/2% 263% 263 1/2% 264% 264 1/2% 265% 265 1/2% 266% 266 1/2% 267% 267 1/2% 268% 268 1/2% 269% 269 1/2% 270% 270 1/2% 271% 271 1/2% 272% 272 1/2% 273% 273 1/2% 274% 274 1/2% 275% 275 1/2% 276% 276 1/2% 277% 277 1/2% 278% 278 1/2% 279% 279 1/2% 280% 280 1/2% 281% 281 1/2% 282% 282 1/2% 283% 283 1/2% 284% 284 1/2% 285% 285 1/2% 286% 286 1/2% 287% 287 1/2% 288% 288 1/2% 289% 289 1/2% 290% 290 1/2% 291% 291 1/2% 292% 292 1/2% 293% 293 1/2% 294% 294 1/2% 295% 295 1/2% 296% 296 1/2% 297% 297 1/2% 298% 298 1/2% 299% 299 1/2% 300% 300 1/2% 301% 301 1/2% 302% 302 1/2% 303% 303 1/2% 304% 304 1/2% 305% 305 1/2% 306% 306 1/2% 307% 307 1/2% 308% 308 1/2% 309% 309 1/2% 310% 310 1/2% 311% 311 1/2% 312% 312 1/2% 313% 313 1/2% 314% 314 1/2% 315% 315 1/2% 316% 316 1/2% 317% 317 1/2% 318% 318 1/2% 319% 319 1/2% 320% 320 1/2% 321% 321 1/2% 322% 322 1/2% 323% 323 1/2% 324% 324 1/2% 325% 325 1/2% 326% 326 1/2% 327% 327 1/2% 328% 328 1/2% 329% 329 1/2% 330% 330 1/2% 331% 331 1/2% 332% 332 1/2% 333% 333 1/2% 334% 334 1/2% 335% 335 1/2% 336% 336 1/2% 337% 337 1/2% 338% 338 1/2% 339% 339 1/2% 340% 340 1/2% 341% 34

STOCK-MARKET REPORT

Tesco leads surge in foods

By Derek Pain

The prospect of more tasty takeover bids sent food shares ramping ahead on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Gains stretched into double figures with the high street retailers attracting much of the excitement. According to Datastream, food retailers advanced by 2.1 per cent. Leading the pack was the Tesco supermarket chain, a stock which is not renowned for sharp price movements. The shares jumped 9p to a 209p peak, encouraging chartists to talk - about further progress. At one stage this year they were 155p.

Pleasurama, the amusement machines to casino business, should achieve profits of £26m in the present 15 months period, or £23m on an annualized basis. L. Messel, the broker, believes the shares, down from a 420p to 330p, are "on an undemanding rating".

But Tesco, which according to some calculations, is now the largest grocer in the land, was not the only high street name to achieve its best price.

Argyll Group, the Lipton's and Presto chain headed by Mr James Gulliver, raced 7p to 217p. Associated Dairies was 6p better at 192p and J Sainsbury was 4p better at 290p.

Dea Corporation, now touring the Scottish institutions, gained 5p to 177p, also a peak. William Law, the Scottish supermarket chain thought by many observers to be the next bid victim, surprisingly failed to share fully in the fun. After briefly touching a new 495p high, the shares closed at 495p.

Food manufacturers were also in demand. Rowntree Mackintosh struggled off the latest bid denial - from the American Nabisco group - to

advance a further 12p to a 384p just before the close.

This year the food industry has enjoyed some spectacular takeover action. Unilever beat Tate & Lyle for the Brooke Bond food group and on the retailing front Argill absorbed Amos Hinton and Dea swallowed Lennons.

The number of important and attainable names are shrinking and the City confidently expects an array of bids and deals, with mergers within the industry as well as outsiders trying to move in, within the next few months.

In addition profit prospects are often encouraging despite margin pressure on some fronts. Away from the busy excitement on the food pitch, the market witnessed a turmoil in oil shares. At one stage prices were sharply higher as dealers thought the Norwegians were retreating on their price cut.

Then came a denial. Later Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said that the Norwegians were coming back in line with Opec on crude oil prices.

It was all too much for the market. Most oils ended a few pence higher although well below their best level on the day.

The market generally enjoyed a firm underpinning with gains outstripping falls. The FT 30 share index closed 3.8 points higher, slightly below its best level of the day, at 870.0 points.

The FT-SE index finished at 1,130.1 points, up 4.7 points. Although the calling off of the pit deputies' strike provided some encouragement, the continued intransigence from the miners was a counter-balancing factor.

Imperial Chemical Industries duly obliged with its third quarter profits towards the upper end of the forecast range.

The figures supported City hopes that for the first time ICI's profits will cross the £1 billion mark. Analysts' profit projections are now about £1,050m.

ICI's shares ended 6p up higher at 676p. But there was little ripple effect and the figures had only a modest impact on market sentiment.

Government stocks had a firm session as sterling held on to its new found strength. But the market lost a little of its exuberance just as it closed.

Trafalgar House jumped 11p to 314p, with the market short of stock. The price jump was also helped by the recent heavy option trading in Trafalgar. The group once again denied that its Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, is being sold.

New time buying, of course, influenced many prices. DRG Group, one of the market's takeover favourites, rose 4p to 172p on the theory that the long expected bid will materialize in the next account.

A trio of USM newcomers made bright debuts. Cradock Lodge & Knight Group, a new product development consultancy, opened at 134p and hit 141p. They were placed at 115p.

Breakmate, a drink and snack vending machine group, achieved 109p against a 100p placing price. The shares closed at 110p, finished at 114p after touching 116p.

Atlantic Investment Trust, where Grovett nurses takeover hopes gained 1p to 130p. Albion Investments, formerly Greenoak Properties, rose 15p to 144p following a swing into profits.

Reckitt & Coleman shares added on 6p to 556p on the news that shareholders approved the proposed acquisition of Australian company

Nicholas Kiwi at yesterday's extraordinary meeting.

If rival bidder Consolidated Foods of Chicago does not come back with a higher bid in the next few days, the board of Nicholas Kiwi is expected to switch its recommendation from the Consolidated bid to the revised Reckitt bid.

Reckitt holds 16.8 per cent of Kiwi's equity and would like to add to its stake, but the shares are being very tightly held. Under Australian takeover rules if it buys in the market now at a higher price than that mentioned in the offer document -

Harvard Securities, the licensed dealers with Britain's most active over-the-counter market, has comfortably raised the £1.0m it sought by offering shares at 42p each. The share sale, which capitalized Harvard at £12.6m closed yesterday, heavily oversubscribed. The shares will be traded on the over-the-counter market.

AS430 a share (£3) - it will have to pay the same higher price to all shareholders. Shares of K O Boardman, the textile group, were suspended as the company announced what is in effect the reverse takeover of the Kingsley and Forester clothing business. The company is issuing up to 47.1 million shares for K and F.

British Printing and Communications Corporation was unchanged at 178p on the £43m bid for John Waddington. Holiday issues were unsettled by the collapse of two more travel firms. Both Intasun and Horizon Travel ceased.

Equity turnover on Wednesday was valued at £283.344m from 15,521 deals. City bargains were 2,555. Total number of British and Irish stocks traded was 157.1 millions.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Change	% Chg	Yield %	P/E
108	118	Abnott	105	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
118	128	Abnott	125	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
128	138	Abnott	135	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
138	148	Abnott	145	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
148	158	Abnott	155	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
158	168	Abnott	165	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
168	178	Abnott	175	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
178	188	Abnott	185	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
188	198	Abnott	195	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
198	208	Abnott	205	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
208	218	Abnott	215	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
218	228	Abnott	225	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
228	238	Abnott	235	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
238	248	Abnott	245	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
248	258	Abnott	255	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
258	268	Abnott	265	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
268	278	Abnott	275	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
278	288	Abnott	285	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
288	298	Abnott	295	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
298	308	Abnott	305	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
308	318	Abnott	315	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
318	328	Abnott	325	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
328	338	Abnott	335	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
338	348	Abnott	345	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
348	358	Abnott	355	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
358	368	Abnott	365	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
368	378	Abnott	375	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
378	388	Abnott	385	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
388	398	Abnott	395	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
398	408	Abnott	405	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
408	418	Abnott	415	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
418	428	Abnott	425	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
428	438	Abnott	435	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
438	448	Abnott	445	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
448	458	Abnott	455	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
458	468	Abnott	465	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
468	478	Abnott	475	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
478	488	Abnott	485	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
488	498	Abnott	495	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
498	508	Abnott	505	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
508	518	Abnott	515	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
518	528	Abnott	525	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
528	538	Abnott	535	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
538	548	Abnott	545	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
548	558	Abnott	555	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
558	568	Abnott	565	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
568	578	Abnott	575	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
578	588	Abnott	585	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
588	598	Abnott	595	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
598	608	Abnott	605	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
608	618	Abnott	615	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
618	628	Abnott	625	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
628	638	Abnott	635	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
638	648	Abnott	645	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
648	658	Abnott	655	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
658	668	Abnott	665	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
668	678	Abnott	675	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
678	688	Abnott	685	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
688	698	Abnott	695	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
698	708	Abnott	705	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
708	718	Abnott	715	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
718	728	Abnott	725	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
728	738	Abnott	735	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
738	748	Abnott	745	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
748	758	Abnott	755	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
758	768	Abnott	765	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
768	778	Abnott	775	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
778	788	Abnott	785	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
788	798	Abnott	795	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
798	808	Abnott	805	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
808	818	Abnott	815	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
818	828	Abnott	825	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
828	838	Abnott	835	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
838	848	Abnott	845	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
848	858	Abnott	855	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
858	868	Abnott	865	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
868	878	Abnott	875	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
878	888	Abnott	885	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
888	898	Abnott	895	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
898	908	Abnott	905	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
908	918	Abnott	915	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
918	928	Abnott	925	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
928	938	Abnott	935	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
938	948	Abnott	945	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
948	958	Abnott	955	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
958	968	Abnott	965	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
968	978	Abnott	975	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
978	988	Abnott	985	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
988	998	Abnott	995	0	0.0	4.4	10.8
998	1008	Abnott	1005	0	0.0	4.4	10.8

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES				1990-00-301.60				1.97				1990-00-301.60				1.97			
Rubber in 5's per metric ton, Ceylon, Singapore in 5's per metric ton, Malaya in 100's per metric ton.				220 00-301.60				1.97				220 00-301.60				1.97			
SUGAR				1990-00-301.60				1.97				1990-00-301.60				1.97			
Dec	608.50	May	608.50	Dec	608.50	May	608.50	Dec	608.50	May	608.50	Dec	608.50	May	608.50	Dec	608.50	May	608.50
Jan	612.50	Jun	612.50	Jan	612.50	Jun	612.50	Jan	612.50	Jun	612.50	Jan	612.50	Jun	612.50	Jan	612.50	Jun	612.50
Feb	616.50	Jul	616.50	Feb	616.50	Jul	616.50	Feb	616.50	Jul	616.50	Feb	616.50	Jul	616.50	Feb	616.50	Jul	616.50
Mar	620.50	Aug	620.50	Mar	620.50	Aug	620.50	Mar	620.50	Aug	620.50	Mar	620.50	Aug	620.50	Mar	620.50	Aug	620.50
Apr	624.50	Sep	624.50	Apr	624.50	Sep	624.50	Apr	624.50	Sep	624.50	Apr	624.50	Sep	624.50	Apr	624.50	Sep	624.50
May	628.50	Oct	628.50	May	628.50	Oct	628.50	May	628.50	Oct	628.50	May	628.50	Oct	628.50	May	628.50	Oct	628.50
Jun	632.50	Nov	632.50	Jun	632.50	Nov	632.50	Jun	632.50	Nov	632.50	Jun	632.50	Nov	632.50	Jun	632.50	Nov	632.50
Jul	636.50	Dec	636.50	Jul	636.50	Dec	636.50	Jul	636.50	Dec	636.50	Jul	636.50	Dec	636.50	Jul	636.50	Dec	636.50
Aug	640.50	Jan	640.50	Aug	640.50	Jan	640.50	Aug	640.50	Jan	640.50	Aug	640.50	Jan	640.50	Aug	640.50	Jan	640.50
Sep	644.50	Feb	644.50	Sep	644.50	Feb	644.50	Sep	644.50	Feb	644.50	Sep	644.50	Feb	644.50	Sep	644.50	Feb	644.50
Oct	648.50	Mar	648.50	Oct	648.50	Mar	648.50	Oct	648.50	Mar	648.50	Oct	648.50	Mar	648.50	Oct	648.50	Mar	648.50
Nov	652.50	Apr	652.50	Nov	652.50	Apr	652.50	Nov	652.50	Apr	652.50	Nov	652.50	Apr	652.50	Nov	652.50	Apr	652.50
Dec	656.50	May	656.50	Dec	656.50	May	656.50	Dec	656.50	May	656.50	Dec	656.50	May	656.50	Dec	656.50	May	656.50
Jan	660.50	Jun	660.50	Jan	660.50	Jun	660.50	Jan	660.50	Jun	660.50	Jan	660.50	Jun	660.50	Jan	660.50	Jun	660.50
Feb	664.50	Jul	664.50	Feb	664.50	Jul	664.50	Feb	664.50	Jul	664.50	Feb	664.50	Jul	664.50	Feb	664.50	Jul	664.50
Mar	668.50	Aug	668.50	Mar	668.50	Aug	668.50	Mar	668.50	Aug	668.50	Mar	668.50	Aug	668.50	Mar	668.50	Aug	668.50
Apr	672.50	Sep	672.50	Apr	672.50	Sep	672.50	Apr	672.50	Sep	672.50	Apr	672.50	Sep	672.50	Apr	672.50	Sep	672.50
May	676.50	Oct	676.50	May	676.50	Oct	676.50	May	676.50	Oct	676.50	May	676.50	Oct	676.50	May	676.50	Oct	676.50
Jun	680.50	Nov	680.50	Jun	680.50	Nov	680.50	Jun	680.50	Nov	680.50	Jun	680.50	Nov	680.50	Jun	680.50	Nov	680.50
Jul	684.50	Dec	684.50	Jul	684.50	Dec	684.50	Jul	684.50	Dec	684.50	Jul	684.50	Dec	684.50	Jul	684.50	Dec	684.50
Aug	688.50	Jan	688.50	Aug	688.50	Jan	688.50	Aug	688.50	Jan	688.50	Aug	688.50	Jan	688.50	Aug	688.50	Jan	688.50
Sep	692.50	Feb	692.50	Sep	692.50	Feb	692.50	Sep	692.50	Feb	692.50	Sep	692.50	Feb	692.50	Sep	692.50	Feb	692.50
Oct	696.50	Mar	696.50	Oct	696.50	Mar	696.50	Oct	696.50	Mar	696.50	Oct	696.50	Mar	696.50	Oct	696.50	Mar	696.50
Nov	700.50	Apr	700.50	Nov	700.50	Apr	700.50	Nov	700.50	Apr	700.50	Nov	700.50	Apr	700.50	Nov	700.50	Apr	700.50
Dec	704.50	May	704.50	Dec	704.50	May	704.50	Dec	704.50	May	704.50	Dec	704.50	May	704.50	Dec	704.50	May	704.50
Jan	708.50	Jun	708.50	Jan	708.50	Jun	708.50	Jan	708.50	Jun	708.50	Jan	708.50	Jun	708.50	Jan	708.50	Jun	708.50
Feb	712.50	Jul	712.50	Feb	712.50	Jul	712.50	Feb	712.50	Jul	712.50	Feb	712.50	Jul	712.50	Feb	712.50	Jul	712.50
Mar	716.50	Aug	716.50	Mar	716.50	Aug	716.50	Mar	716.50	Aug	716.50	Mar	716.50	Aug	716.50	Mar	716.50	Aug	716.50
Apr	720.50	Sep	720.50	Apr	720.50	Sep	720.50	Apr	720.50	Sep	720.50	Apr	720.50	Sep	720.50	Apr	720.50	Sep	720.50
May	724.50	Oct	724.50	May	724.50	Oct	724.50	May	724.50	Oct	724.50	May	724.50	Oct	724.50	May	724.50	Oct	724.50
Jun	728.50	Nov	728.50	Jun	728.50	Nov	728.50	Jun	728.50	Nov	728.50	Jun	728.50	Nov	728.50	Jun	728.50	Nov	728.50
Jul	732.50	Dec	732.50	Jul	732.50	Dec	732.50	Jul	732.50	Dec	732.50	Jul	732.50	Dec	732.50	Jul	732.50	Dec	732.50
Aug	736.50	Jan	736.50	Aug	736.50	Jan	736.50	Aug	736.50	Jan	736.50	Aug	736.50	Jan	736.50	Aug	736.50	Jan	736.50
Sep	740.50	Feb	740.50	Sep	740.50	Feb	740.50	Sep	740.50	Feb	740.50	Sep	740.50	Feb	740.50	Sep	740.50	Feb	740.50
Oct	744.50	Mar	744.50	Oct	744.50	Mar	744.50	Oct	744.50	Mar	744.50	Oct	744.50	Mar	744.50	Oct	744.50	Mar	744.50
Nov	748.50	Apr	748.50	Nov	748.50	Apr	748.50	Nov	748.50	Apr	748.50	Nov	748.50	Apr	748.50	Nov	748.50	Apr	748.50
Dec	752.50	May	752.50	Dec	752.50	May	752.50	Dec	752.50	May	752.50	Dec	752.50	May	752.50	Dec	752.50	May	752.50
Jan	756.50	Jun	756.50	Jan	756.50	Jun	756.50	Jan	756.50	Jun	756.50	Jan	756.50	Jun	756.50	Jan	756.50	Jun	756.50
Feb	760.50	Jul	760.50	Feb	760.50	Jul	760.50	Feb	760.50	Jul	760.50	Feb	760.50	Jul	760.50	Feb	760.50	Jul	760.50
Mar	764.50	Aug	764.50	Mar	764.50	Aug	764.50	Mar	764.50	Aug	764.50	Mar	764.50	Aug	764.50	Mar	764.50	Aug	764.50
Apr	768.50	Sep	768.50	Apr	768.50	Sep	768.50	Apr	768.50	Sep	768.50	Apr	768.50	Sep	768.50	Apr	768.50	Sep	768.50
May	772.50	Oct	772.50	May	772.50	Oct	772.50	May	772.50	Oct	772.50	May	772.50	Oct	772.50	May	772.50	Oct	772.50
Jun	776.50	Nov	776.50	Jun	776.50	Nov	776.50	Jun	776.50	Nov	776.50	Jun	776.50	Nov	776.50	Jun	776.50	Nov	776.50
Jul	780.50	Dec	780.50	Jul	780.50	Dec	780.50	Jul	780.50	Dec	780.50	Jul	780.50	Dec	780.50	Jul	780.50	Dec	780.50
Aug	784.50	Jan	784.50	Aug	784.50	Jan	784.50	Aug	784.50	Jan	784.50	Aug	784.50	Jan	784.50	Aug	784.50	Jan	784.50
Sep	788.50	Feb	788.50	Sep	788.50	Feb	788.50	Sep	788.50	Feb	788.50	Sep	788.50	Feb	788.50	Sep	788.50	Feb	788.50
Oct	792.50	Mar	792.50	Oct	792.50	Mar	792.50	Oct	792.50	Mar	792.50	Oct	792.50	Mar	792.50	Oct	792.50	Mar	792.50
Nov	796.50	Apr	796.50	Nov	796.50	Apr	796.50	Nov	796.50	Apr	796.50	Nov	796.50	Apr	796.50	Nov	796.50	Apr	796.50
Dec	800.50	May	800.50	Dec	800.50	May	800.50	Dec	800.50	May	800.50	Dec	800.50	May	800.50	Dec	800.50	May	800.50
Jan	804.50	Jun	804.50	Jan	804.50	Jun	804.50	Jan	804.50	Jun	804.50	Jan	804.50	Jun	804.50	Jan	804.50	Jun	804.50
Feb	808.50	Jul	808.50	Feb	808.50	Jul	808.50	Feb	808.50	Jul	808.50	Feb	808.50	Jul	808.50	Feb	808.50	Jul	808.50
Mar	812.50	Aug	812.50	Mar	812.50	Aug	812.50	Mar	812.50	Aug	812.50	Mar	812.50	Aug	812.50	Mar	812.50	Aug	812.50
Apr	816.50	Sep	816.50	Apr	816.50	Sep	816.50	Apr	816.50	Sep	816.50	Apr	816.50	Sep	816.50	Apr	816.50	Sep	816.50
May	820.50	Oct	820.50	May	820.50	Oct	820.50	May	820.50	Oct	820.50	May	820.50	Oct	820.50	May	820.50	Oct	820.50
Jun	824.50	Nov	824.50	Jun	824.50	Nov	824.50	Jun	824.50	Nov	824.50	Jun	824.50	Nov	824.50	Jun	824.50	Nov	824.50
Jul	828.50	Dec	828.50	Jul	828.50	Dec	828.50	Jul	828.50	Dec	828.50	Jul	828.50	Dec	828.50	Jul	828.50	Dec	828.50
Aug	832.50	Jan	832.50	Aug	832.50	Jan	832.50	Aug	832.50	Jan	832.50	Aug	832.50	Jan	832.50	Aug	832.50	Jan	832.50
Sep	836.50	Feb	836.50	Sep	836.50	Feb	836.50	Sep	836.50	Feb	836.50	Sep	836.50	Feb	836.50	Sep	836.50	Feb	836.50
Oct	840.50	Mar	840.50	Oct	840.50	Mar	840.50	Oct	840.50	Mar	840.50	Oct	840.50	Mar	840.50	Oct	840.50	Mar	840.50
Nov	844.50	Apr	844.50	Nov	844.50	Apr	844.50	Nov	844.50	Apr	844.50	Nov	844.50	Apr	844.50	Nov	844.50	Apr	844.50
Dec	848.50	May	848.50	Dec	848.50	May	848.50	Dec	848.50	May	848.50	Dec	848.50	May	848.50	Dec	848.50	May	848. in such a

Show your important customers how important they are.

And in such a

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET				1990-00-301.60				1.97				1990-00-301.60				1.97			
Total Excess				220 00-301.60				1.97				220 00-301.60				1.97			
in US \$ per oz				1990-00-301.60				1.97				1990-00-3							

Contempt Act can defeat owner's claim to his property

Secretary of State for Defence and Another v Guardian Newspapers Ltd

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich [Speeches sold October 25]

Section 10 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 was to be given a wide construction and its general tenor upon a court requiring disclosure of sources of information was subject only to the four exceptions in the section — the interests of justice or national security or the prevention of disorder or crime.

Accordingly the section could defeat an owner's claim to recover his own property; and it was sufficient to attract the protection of the section that the order could, though not necessarily would have the effect of disclosing the source of information.

The House of Lords so held unanimously but were divided on the question whether, on the evidence before it, the Court of Appeal had been correct in holding that the interests of national security had required that identity of the person who had disclosed to *The Guardian* a memorandum of the Secretary of State for Defence entitled "Delivery of Cruise Missiles to RAF Greenham Common — Parliamentary and Public Statements" and classified "secret" should be established forthwith and that section 10 had afforded the newspaper no defence.

The majority (Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge) held that national security had required delivery up of the document to assist in the identification of the civil servant who had disclosed the document. Lord Fraser and Lord Scarman, dissenting, held that the Crown had not adduced sufficient evidence before the Court of Appeal and Mr Justice Scott.

Following the Court of Appeal's dismissal of *Guardian Newspapers Ltd's* appeal (*The Times* December 17, 1983; [1984] 2 WLR 268) from Mr Justice Scott's order (*The Times* December 16, 1984) that they should return to the Secretary of State for Defence and the Attorney General a photostatic copy of the document, examination of it had enabled the civil servant responsible for its anonymous delivery to *The Guardian* to be identified as a clerk employed in the private office of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Miss Sarah Tisdall.

The House of Lords dismissed *Guardian Newspapers' appeal* but directed that there should be no order as to costs.

Section 10 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 provides: "No court may require a person to disclose, nor is any person guilty of contempt of court for refusing to disclose, the source of information contained in a publication for which he is responsible, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the court that disclosure is necessary in the interests of justice or national security or for the prevention of disorder or crime."

Mr Sydney Kentridge, QC and Mr Peter Gibson, for *Guardian Newspapers*; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr John Mummery for the plaintiff.

LORD DIPLOCK said that section 10 was concerned solely with the power of a court of justice (or any other body exercising the judicial power of the state) to order a person to disclose the source of information contained in a publication for which he was responsible; a power which was exercisable only where the identity or nature of such sources was relevant to some issue that fell to be determined by the court in the particular proceedings.

Unlike the old "newspaper rule" at common law (*BSC v Granada TV Ltd* [1981] AC 1096, [1981] 1 All ER 1009), it was not limited to disclosure upon discovery where disobedience to the order for discovery would fall into the category of a civil contempt; it applied also to disclosure in response to a question put to a witness at the trial, where a refusal to answer a question ordered to be answered by the court would constitute a criminal contempt.

Section 10 recognised the existence of a *prima facie* right of ordinary members of the public to be informed of any matter that anyone thought it appropriate to communicate to them as such, although that did not extend to that information's source.

The choice of what information should be communicated to the public lay with the publisher alone; it was not confined to matters of "public interest". Provided it was addressed to the public at large or any section of it, every publication of information fell within the section and was entitled to its protection unless the publication fell within one of the general exceptions introduced by the word "unless".

Section 10 was in no way qualified by the nature of the judicial proceedings, or the claim or cause of action in respect of which such judicial proceedings were brought. His Lordship was unable to accept Mr Justice Scott's construction of the section as being inapplicable to a claim, for the detention of goods in which an order for the delivery of the goods was sought under section 3(2)(a) of the *Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977*. Nor did he share Lord Justice Slade's doubts as to whether it applied to anything other than an order of a court which in terms directed disclosure of the source by oral evidence or affidavit.

Neither did his Lordship accept Lord Justice Slade's alternative, though tentative suggestion that in order to rely on section 10 to resist delivery up of a document, the person responsible for its publication had to establish that compliance would (not just might) compel him to reveal a source of information. If he could show that there was a reasonable chance that it would do so, then (subject to the

exceptions in the section) that would suffice to bring the prohibition into effect.

His Lordship was in full agreement with the judgment of Lord Justice Griffiths where he said that he saw no harm in giving a wide construction to the opening words because in the latter part of the section the court was given simple powers to order the source to be revealed where in the circumstances of a particular case the wider public interest made it necessary to do so.

There were only four interests singled out for protection: justice, national security, the prevention of disorder and of crime.

The exceptions included, no reference to "the public interest" generally, and the expression "justice" the interests of which were entitled to protection, was not used in a general sense as the autonomy of "justice" but in the technical sense of the administration of justice in the course of legal proceedings in a court of law.

The onus of proving one of the exceptions lay on the party by whom the order was sought. Expediency, however great, was not enough; section 10 required actual necessity to be established to the satisfaction of the court. It was difficult to envisage a civil action in which section 10 would be relevant other than for defamation or detention of goods where, as in the present case, the goods consisted of documents supplied to the media in breach of confidence.

The instant case did not provide a convenient occasion to say anything about the effect of section 10 on actions for defamation. As respects actions for the detention of documents, the section did not destroy the cause of action or affect its nature; what it did was to affect what interlocutory orders could be made by the court in the action, what questions witnesses might be compelled to answer, and what documents they might be required to produce at the actual trial, and what relief under the 1977 Act might be granted by the judgment given in it.

Where the predominant purpose of the action was to obtain possession of a document in order to find out from examining it the identity of the source of information, section 10 would be a matter that the judge would be required to take into consideration in deciding how to exercise his discretion under section 3(3)(a) of the 1977 Act.

Unless he found as a fact that the case fell within one of the four exceptions in section 10, he should not give judgment in a form that granted relief under section 3(2)(a) of the 1977 Act which compelled delivery up of the document itself. In any such case the intrinsic value of the document as a physical object was likely to be small, not to say tiny. His Lordship had not found it possible to envisage any case that might occur in real life in

which it would be necessary in the interests of justice to order delivery up of the document.

However, in the instant appeal what was relied upon was not the interests of justice but those of national security. To those interests quite different considerations applied.

The affidavit evidence before the Court of Appeal referred to the subject matter of the "leaked" document, the deployment of nuclear missiles in the United Kingdom, which was vitally concerned with an aspect of national security.

Although elliptically expressed, it made it clear that the risk to national security that the Government feared lay not in the publication of the particular document, but in the possibility — and in so potentially catastrophic a field as nuclear warfare his Lordship regarded possibility as enough — that whoever leaked that document might leak in future other classified documents disclosure of which would have much more serious consequences on national security.

That was an inference which common sense alone would justify any judge in drawing. It was now known, as the Government did not at the time of the interlocutory proceedings, but the editor of *The Guardian* did, that it was no mere possibility; it was a reality.

Miss Tisdall had in fact already leaked another document, dealing with contingency security arrangements, which must have been of considerably greater significance to national security, but which the editor of *The Guardian*, with a sense of responsibility that he had shown throughout the whole affair, not only refrained from publishing, but arranged for it and all copies to be destroyed.

The evidential material before the Court of Appeal had been sufficient to establish that immediate delivery up of the document was necessary in the interests of national security.

The appeal should be dismissed. LORD FRASER agreed that section 10 should be given the wider construction which appeared to Lord Justice Griffiths, and that the appellants were not precluded from relying on the section by the mere fact that they were doing so in answer to a proprietary claim from the respondents for the delivery of their own property.

The only evidence in support of the Crown's case that was before the judge at the interlocutory stage had been in the affidavit sworn by the principal establishment officer of the Ministry of Defence to the effect that the continuance in office of the trustworthy servant with access to secret documents was a threat to national security. But what was required was that the court had to be "satisfied" that disclosure of the source was "necessary" in the interests of national security.

The author of the affidavit did not seem to have the terms of the section clearly in mind. His statement that the identity of the person who disclosed the information had to be established was not by itself enough to satisfy the court that disclosure of that person's identity by the publisher of the information was necessary in the interests of national security.

There could have been other means of establishing it, and, unless special urgency was proved, the requirements of section 10 were not met merely by showing that the easiest way of identifying the person was by calling upon the publisher of the information to disclose it.

The court required evidence and not mere assumption. The test of necessity was a strict one that ought not to be whittled away by reading the section as if it said "necessary or convenient" or "necessary and convenient". The Court of Appeal had given insufficient weight to the test of necessity. There was a danger of relying on inference which might have seemed reasonable at the time but which could in fact be unsound.

The affidavit had also made a bare assertion that the leak represented a threat to the United Kingdom's relations with its allies. It was easy to see how that was a possibility, least in theory, but his Lordship did not see how a court was in a position to judge the reality or seriousness of the risk without some evidence.

Subsequent events had shown that the trustworthy servant represented a serious security risk, and it is probable that, even when the matter was before the judge, evidence could have been put before him on which he might have concluded that disclosure was necessary.

That was uncertain, and speculation was a fruitless exercise, but the practical conclusion was that the affidavit evidence ought to have been presented in sufficient detail to enable the judge to come to a decision upon proper evidence.

The appeal should be allowed. LORD SCARMAN, agreeing with Lord Fraser, said that the House was agreed that section 10 should have a wide and generous application. Since it was, in the words of Lord Justice Griffiths, "in the interests of us all that we should have a truly effective press", rights of property had to yield pride of place to the national interest. Parliament must have had in mind when enacting the section.

There certainly remained a place in the law for the principle that the courts must be slow to impute to Parliament an intention to override property rights in the absence of plain words to that effect. But the principle was not an overriding rule of law, but an aid, among others, developed by judges in their task of interpreting statutes.

Lord Justice Slade had thought it arguable that the publisher who sought the protection of the section had to prove that the order would result in disclosure. The point was relevant in the present case because *The Guardian* did not know the identity of the source, nor whether the photostatic copy, if delivered up, would reveal the source.

The point was, however, no more than a question of evidence, the appropriate standard of proof being the balance of probabilities.

The evidence adduced by the Crown in the present case had fallen far short of what was needed to establish that disclosure of the source of information was necessary in the interests of national security.

They had relied on the affidavit of Mr Hastie-Smith, the principal establishment officer at the Ministry of Defence. He had "certain responsibilities" concerned with the security of records and other documents of his department.

One did not find in such undefined responsibilities any clue as to whether he was in a position to make a judgment on questions of national security. But if he was, his affidavit was stronger in assertion than in argument.

He made two assertions: first, the fact that the document "found its way into the possession of a national newspaper is of the gravest importance to the continued maintenance of national security". That assertion appeared to rest on the document being classified as "secret", its limited circulation, its contents being "concerned with a matter of great significance in relation to the defence of the United Kingdom and Nato", and on the breach of confidentiality owed to the Crown.

But Mr Hastie-Smith offered no enlightenment as to the criteria used when classifying documents as secret nor by whom or upon what grounds such classification was made. Was it to be assumed that no documents other than those concerned with national security were ever classified as secret? The Crown had now conceded that the contents of the memorandum were so far as related to national security innuendo.

Equally it by no means followed that because a document was restricted to a limited high level circulation its "leak" to a national newspaper would constitute a risk to national security. There would be many documents dealing with parliamentary, political and other matters unconnected with national security which a government would wish to be confined to the eyes of a few in high places.

Finally, there was clearly a breach of trust by a Crown employee. But serious though a breach of trust by a Crown servant was, it did not necessarily follow that national security had been endangered. The circumstances and subject matter of the breach were what mattered in that context.

The second assertion was that the disclosure represented a threat to the relations of the United Kingdom with its allies in that it could not be entrusted with secret information if the security system was such that it was liable to unauthorized disclosure.

But the evidence of danger to the security system was meagre and full of omissions. One did not know, because Mr Hastie-Smith had not said, whether the memorandum was filed or processed in the same system as sensitive defence documents or with parliamentary or other political material.

If there was a failure of procedures designed to protect national security, some explanation of the procedure and their application to the inaccessibility of the document should have been forthcoming. The Court of Appeal thought the link "blindingly obvious".

His Lordship did not; nor did Mr Justice Scott. It was no part of the judge's function to use his common sense in an attempt to fill a gap which could only be filled only by evidence.

Common sense as a substitute for factual information was a dangerous weapon at any time. Most assuredly it was no foundation for the establishment of a matter of fact to the satisfaction of the court. And it was the court which had to be satisfied.

Two further matters called for comment. The first was the view of the Court of Appeal that there was a need for urgency in countering the threat to national security; hence their hearing of the appeal on the afternoon of the morning that Mr Justice Scott gave judgment, and their giving judgment the next day.

His Lordship was torn between admiration for their speed and apprehension lest in the rush justice suffered. However, there was in the conduct of the Crown nothing to suggest any urgency.

Twelve days elapsed before action was taken to recover it, which time, it was suggested — but without any evidence — had been spent on internal inquiries. If they were, the court should have been told so in evidence and whether they achieved any success.

Finally, the appellants had submitted that disclosure of a source of information by a newspaper could not be shown to be necessary unless there was evidence that other inquiries which could reasonably be expected to have been made, had been made and had proved fruitless.

That submission went too far, although such evidence was very relevant to the issue of necessity for disclosure.

The appeal should be allowed. LORD ROSKILL, agreeing with Lord Diplock and Lord Bridge, said that if it was to be said that section 10 had no application where the case was (say) one of unchallenged property rights, that would involve writing or implying into the opening words of the section words that were not there, and that his Lordship must decline to do.

In accepting as correct the view expressed by Lord Justice Griffiths as to the section, his Lordship did so not because of any submission that section 10 was "akin to an 'entrenched' provision in a written constitution" (which it was not) but simply as a result of applying the ordinary rules of statutory construction to words plain in their intention and effect.

Whatever the criticisms of the affidavit, which his Lordship shared, on the totality of the evidence, deduced from the affidavit and the document reproduced in *The Guardian*, the Crown had discharged its onus of showing necessity in the interests of national security.

The essential point was that all the evidence pointed to the officer, be his or her position high or low, at someone with access to information affecting national security, and someone who could not properly be trusted with that information.

The appeal should be dismissed. LORD BRIDGE, agreeing with Lord Diplock and Lord Roskill, said that he agreed that section 10 could apply to defeat an owner's claim to recover his own property, and that it was sufficient to attract the protection of the section that the order of the court could, though not necessarily would, have the effect of disclosing a source of information.

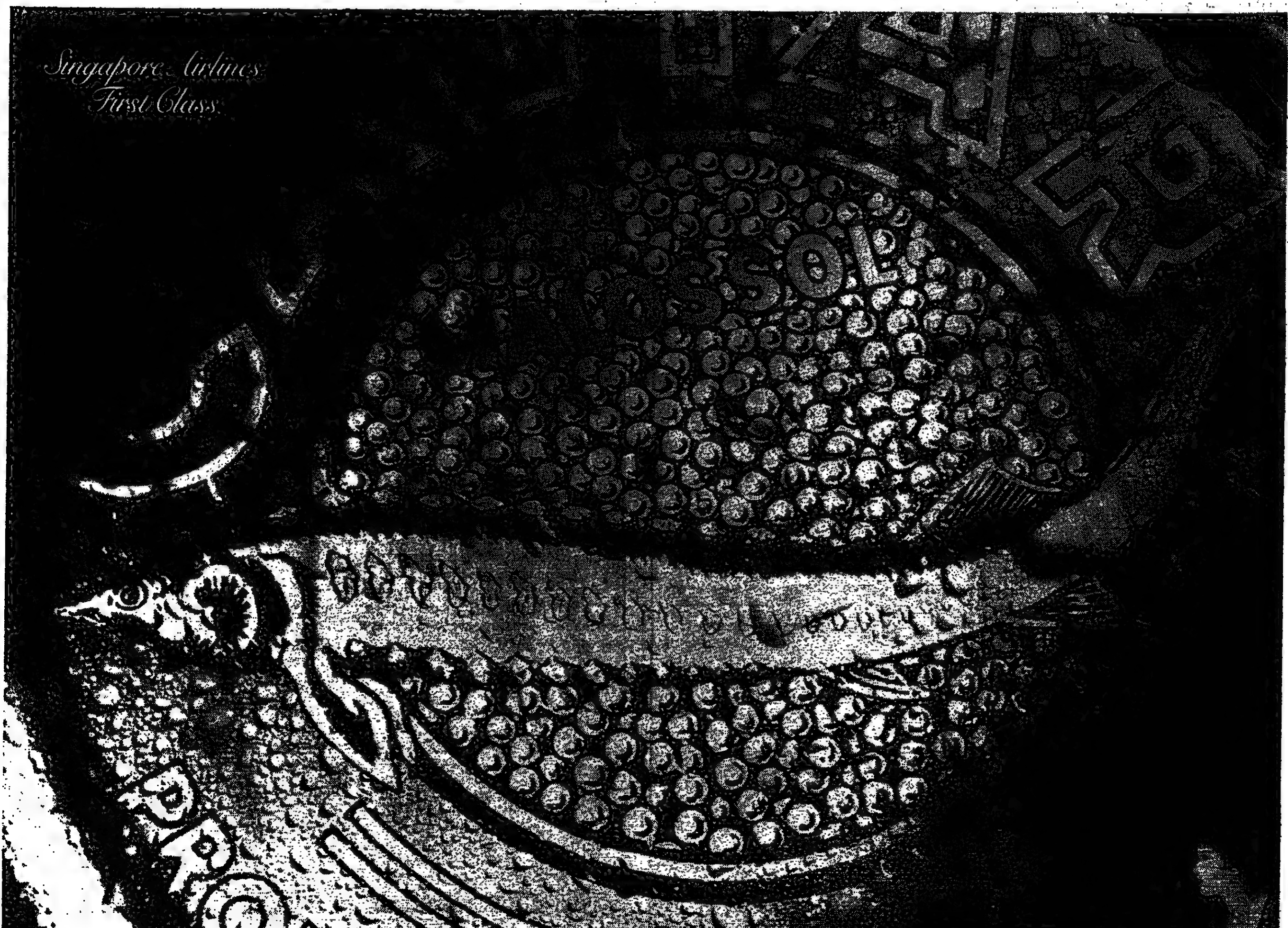
There was no ambiguity in the phrase "necessary in the interests of national security". Whether such a necessity was established by the evidence was a question of fact which would depend on the evidence in the particular case.

In the present case the question was not involved merely by the fact that the evidence fell short of the standard of particularity that was desirable. On the question of urgency, it was undeniable that the Government should have embarked on the present litigation without taking the elementary step of an internal inquiry. Assuming that, and taking judicial notice of the fact that important decisions in Government were rarely taken without time-consuming consultation and deliberation, his Lordship could see nothing in the lapse of 12 days to show that the identification of the disloyal servant was not a matter of urgency.

The role of the Court of Appeal was not that of a schoolmaster to scold the Crown for the poor quality of its evidence as if it were a piece of homework required to be done over again.

A potential threat to national security had been clearly revealed and assuming that the gravity of the threat could be weighed at all, it was certainly not to be weighed by the scruple. Any threat to national security ought to be eliminated by the most effective and speediest means possible.

The appeal should be dismissed. Solicitors: Lovell White & King, Treasury Solicitor.



Malabar Cane, Don Birgion, Waterford Crystal, Hennessy C.D., and gentle hostesses in every kabana caring for you as only they know how.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1	FOODS				
2	Borden (Slovakia) C	10.00	0.10	1.0	10.10
3	Rich Lovell	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4	Sainsbury (J)	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5	RHM	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6	Levens	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7	Alpine Foods	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8	Kwik Save	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9	Bevan	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10	INDUSTRIALS S-Z				
11	Savile	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
12	Wiley	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
13	UKO	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
14	Smiths Ind	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
15	Woodward	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
16	Edwin	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
17	Bar	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
18	Scapa	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
19	Westland	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
20	INDUSTRIALS E-K				
21	Evolution	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
22	Evolve	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
23	Marion	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
24	English China Clay	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
25	Hanson	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
26	Glaxo	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
27	European For	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
28	Goring Kerr	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
29	Hall Eng	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
30	GKN	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
31	BUILDING AND ROADS				
32	Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
33	British Cement	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
34	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
35	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
36	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
37	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
38	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
39	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
40	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
41	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
42	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
43	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
44	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
45	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
46	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
47	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
48	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
49	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
50	British Aggregates	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

SHORTS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

MEDIAN

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

ON ONS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

BREWERIES

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

1984 High Low Company Price Chg % Ytd

1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

FINANCE AND LAND

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

FOODS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Ytd
1			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
2			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
3			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
4			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
5			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
6			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
7			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
8			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
9			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01
10			British Fund	1.00	0.01	1.0	1.01

2	42	42	Clashed (S)	82	0.0	0.0	7.0
3	42	42	Clashed (S)	82	0.0	0.0	7.0
4	42	42	Clashed (S)	82	0.0	0.0	7.0
5	42	42	Clashed (S)	82	0.0	0.0	7.0
6	42	42	Clashed (S)	82	0.0	0.0	7.0
7	42	42	Clashed (S)	82	0.0	0.0	7.0
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SECOND GREAT YEAR

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davale

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Cee-fax** AM: News headlines, weather, traffic and sports updates. Also available to viewers with television sets with the teletext facility.
- 6.30 **Breakfast** Time with Selina Scott and Nick Ross. News from Debbie Fitt at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 8.40 and 7.45; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18. Plus Alan Titchmarsh's gardening tips for the weekend and Mike Smith's report on the latest pop videos.
- 9.00 **Battle of the Planets**. Animated science fiction series. 9.25 **Marmalade** presented by Magnus Magnusson from the RAF Museum, Hendon. Jill Goodwin, Terence Kean, Fr. Stephen Orlor and Nicholas Scobom answer questions on their specialist subjects - lives of Charles II and James II, the life and works of Lewis Carroll, the Jeeves/Worster stories, and American railroads since 1945 (r). 9.55 **Cee-fax**. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Ben Thomas (r). 10.50 **Cee-fax**.
- 12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. The weather prospects come from Sir Giles. 12.57 **Regional** (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news has Jines with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One with guests who include actress Julian Lloyd-Walker. 1.45 **Little** and **Woolly** (r). 2.00 **Racing from Newbury**. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of the Flavel-Heslop Hurdle (2.15); the Glywedd International Steeplechase (2.45); and the Falcon Catering Equipment Novices' Hurdle (3.15).
- 3.30 **The Folk Tales of England**. Kevin Crowley-Holland tells the story of The Lambton Worm which cursed the Lambton family for nine generations (r). 3.48 **Regional** news (not London).
- 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Kate Copestick. 4.10 **The Family News**. 4.15 **Beat** the Teacher. Inter-school quiz. 4.30 **Benji, Zax and the Alien**. Tales of a Prince from an alien planet. 4.50 **West**. Tony Hart with ideas for making pictures using hard and soft materials. Plus highlights from St Martin's School of Art fashion show. 5.15 **Crackpot**, presented by St Francis. 5.58 **Weather**. News with Nicholas Witchell and Jeremy Paxman.
- 6.30 **London Plus**.
- 6.55 **Blankety Blank**. Les Dawson's guest panel this week is Lynsey de Paul, Sheila Ferguson, Johnny Moir, Annela Rice, Jeff Stevenson and Dennis Waterman.
- 7.30 **'Allo 'Allo**. Comedy series, would you believe it, about a reluctant Resistance fighter in occupied France (Cee-fax).
- 8.05 **Bergara**. A television commercial is being made and the stuntman is killed by a fall. Was he pushed over a cliff in an accident? Jim Bergara investigates (r) (Cee-fax).
- 9.25 **Films**. ... and justice for all (1979) starring Al Pacino, Jack Warden and John Forsythe. The first showing on British television for this drama about an irreverent Baltimore attorney who is chosen by his leading antagonist, Judge Fleming, to defend him against a charge of rape. Directed by Norman Jewison (Cee-fax).
- 11.15 **News headlines**.
- 11.20 **The Hollywood Greats**. Barry Norman presents a profile of Steve McQueen. With contributions from, among others, James Coburn, Terry and Chad McQueen, his daughter and son, and Norman Jewison (r).
- 12.10 **Weather**.

TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.30 and 7.30; regional news at 6.45; guests, Ron Atkinson and Jon Pertwee, at 6.45; exercises at 6.48 and 8.53; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; consumer news at 7.15. Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop video at 7.54; Jodi Barnett's posting at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves' programme highlights at 8.34; cartoon special at 8.52. 9.25 **Cee-fax**.

ITV LONDON

- 1.40 **Film: The Wedding** (1978) starring Mia Farrow, Desi Arnaz Jr and Lillian Gish. Delayed in church by the falling wedding service, the wedding party arrive back at the groom's mid-West family estate just as the aging matriarch is dying upstairs. Directed by Robert Altman. Mya Berry. Recipes and cookery advice.
- 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**. Another episode from the sordid lives of the Australian Palmer and Hamilton families.
- 4.00 **Will You Tell Us a Story**. Christopher Lillicrap with another tale for the young. Cockney Bay. Seaside adventures of the Cockle twins.
- 4.30 **Story with Matthew Corbett**.
- 4.45 **Five Magic Minutes**.
- 4.55 **Freemove**. Leisure activities for young people.
- 5.15 **Blockbusters**. General knowledge quiz for teenagers, presented by Bob Holness.
- 5.45 **News 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show**. Michael Aspel and his team take a lighthearted look at London life.
- 7.00 **The Pilot of the Covered Super**. A helicopter pilot, risks his almost priceless machine in an attempt to rescue a friend who has made a crash landing in the desert. Starring Jar-Michael Vincent.
- 8.00 **Paul Foy's Play Your Cards Right**. Couples compete in a test of knowledge of public opinion and a gamble on the turn of a card.
- 8.30 **We Love TV**. Gloria Hunniford's guests this week include Brian Murphy, Patricia Hodge, Paul Eddington and David Jason.
- 9.00 **Mick Fleet Street**. Crime reporter Mitch, after visiting his son in hospital, gives a young man and his girlfriend a lift. The man has just recovered from a severe beating and has a pathological fear of the police and is doing everything he can to stop them investigating his case (Oracle).
- 10.00 **News at Ten** followed by **Thames** news headlines.
- 10.30 **The London Programme** presented by John Taylor. The first in a new series begins with an investigation into the rising trend in violence against bus crews in the capital.
- 11.00 **Struggle**. Part one of a comedy series set in the Town Hall of a London borough. Save (Ten Pion-Smith), the left-wing leader of the council, decides that as he is such a revolutionary he should not be seen riding around in the back of the council limousine. (First shown on Channel 4).
- 11.30 **Amused Melancholy**. Chat show with Janet Street-Porter and Auberon Waugh talking to the people who have been in this week's headlines. Plus John Sessions in a series of sketches highlighting the absurdities of the week's news.
- 12.15 **Rock Alive**. Highlights from the Shepton Mallet Festival 1983 with performances from Big Country, David Essex, UB40 and Sally Oldfield.
- 2.15 **Night Thoughts** from Jan Simmonds.



Bob Newhart stars in First Family (Channel 4, 11.20pm)

BBC 2

- 9.00 **Cee-fax**.
- 9.25 **Daytime on Two: Catalysts**. 9.55 **Episodes** five of *Sadger Girl* 10.15 **Mads**: angles 10.38 Science: fire, earth and metals 11.00 **The technology** needed to go up 11.22 **A day in the life of an assembly line worker** in a Hiroshima factory 11.44 **Working in a modern office** 12.05 **Part five of the series** explaining the use of small computers.
- 12.30 **The role of the telephone in a modern office** 12.55 **Part five of the series** analysing Britain's economic performance since the industrial revolution 1.20 **For moderately mentally handicapped young adults** 1.38 **The Caledonian Canal** 2.00 **Young people** talk about the dreams and the nightmares of leaving home 2.30 **Writers from the north** of England who came to the fore in the Fifties.
- 3.00 **Tennis and Racing**. Coverage of the first round of the tournament with the highest prize money for a woman's indoor event in Europe. From the Brighton Centre. Plus the Steeplechase from Newbury (3.45).
- 4.00 **Dallas**. The truth about Charlie's father is discovered by Bobby White Jr. Is it his Machiavellian worst as he tries to ruin Cliff Barnes (r) (Cee-fax).
- 4.45 **International Snooker**. Coverage of the first seven frames of the best of 17 frame semifinal of the Rothmans Grand Prix.
- 5.25 **News summary** with subtitles.
- 5.30 **The Four Great Seasons**. Professor David Bellamy is in the dunes of the north of England for the first of four programmes (r).
- 6.00 **The Invaders**. Science fiction adventure.
- 6.50 **Best of Brass** 8.4. Gerald Harrison presents the first semi-final of the competition. Desford Colliery Doves Band, the Midlands champions, play against the Fairy Engineering Band, the North West champions.
- 7.25 **International Snooker**. Frames 8 to 17 of the first semifinal of the Rothmans Grand Prix.
- 8.00 **Call My Bluff**. Robert Robinson is in the chair as Arthur Marshall, Moira Stuart and Charles Dance try to outwit Frank Mull, Hannah Gordon and Tim Rice.
- 8.30 **Italians**. The second programme in the series profiles Dino Labriola, the mayor of Montecatini, a small town in the south of the country.
- 9.00 **M*A*S*H**. Halloween lever grips the 407th.
- 9.25 **International Snooker**. Further coverage from Reading.
- 10.30 **Nightnight**.
- 11.15 **International Tennis**. Highlights from the Pretty Polly Classic women's indoor tournament.
- 12.00 **International Snooker**. Highlights and the result of the first semi-final. Ends at 1.05.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 **Treasure Hunt**. Annela Rice in a Bet-Jet helicopter on the treasure trail for Sue and John Forster from Nottingham. They have to solve five clues to help Miss Rice in her search above London (r).
- 3.30 **The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie**. Part one of the seven-episode serial first shown on ITV more than six years ago. Geraldine McEwan plays the radical schoolteacher in 1930s Edinburgh.
- 4.30 **Countdown**. Challenging yesterday's winner of the anagrams and mental arithmetic competition is Jan Turner from the Isle of Wight.
- 5.00 **The Adams Family**. The vet is summoned to the ghoulish family's house when Kitty Kay, their pet lion, is taken ill.
- 5.30 **The Tube**. Rock magazine programme presented by Joanne Holland and Paula Yates with Muriel Gray. The programme includes a film report from the first International Video Festival, held in London when it was among those interviewed are Julien Temple and Bill Wyman. Music is provided by UB40, the Alison Moyet Band and Motorhead.
- 7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons.
- 7.30 **Right to Reply** this week Colin McArthur, an academic, accuses the producer of the series, Scotland's Story, of making this history of the Scots and Scotland more like a history of Scotland's Tories. Tom Steel, the series writer and producer, answers Mr McArthur's criticisms.
- 8.00 **A Week in Politics** presented by Peter Jay. There are items on the day's political news, industry and on government ministers fighting for funds. From the United States Vivian White reports on the Presidential election campaign.
- 8.40 **Lab's World**. The lifestyle editor of *Pravda* continues his in-depth research into London's good life.
- 9.00 **Tell the Truth**. Graeme Garden is in the chair as Beverly Anderson, Christopher Biggins, Debbie Rice and John Stapleton try to discover which of three people is telling the truth.
- 9.30 **In Search of Paradise**. The series on the history of gardens continues with film from the gardens of Holburn in Salisbury (r).
- 10.00 **Allice**. The widowed waitress offers the hospitality of her small apartment to a colleague. Flo, when Flo's householder is stolen.
- 10.30 **Food for Thought**. The final programme in the series and Marion Bowman and Brian Reid examine the ways that food is invented.
- 11.20 **Film: First Family** (1980) starring Gilda Radner and Bob Newhart. Satirical comedy about a president of the United States, his alcoholic wife and his promiscuous daughter. Directed by Buck Henry (see Choice).
- 1.10 **Closedown**.

CHOICE

are a little too eager to be loved.

● **FIRST FAMILY** (Channel 4, 11.20pm) stars Bob Newhart as US president Manfred Link. Made in 1980, just pre-Reagan, the film is a kind of *After Jimmy*, mocking the "Doesn't the buck usually stop here?" style of well-meaning dither adopted by the then President Carter. The script has a good ear for the ambles of vice-seeking "people, black, red, white, yellow and all the equally attractive shades in between" - and a pleasant entertainment is marred only by a kindergarten sub-plot involving a tribe of African savages. This is one of a season of celluloid snooks cooled at the Presidency; Channel 4's gently mocking accompaniment to the election race.

Mark Lawson

6.30 **Going Places**. The world of transport and travel.

7.00 **The Archers**.

7.25 **Pick of the Week**. With Margaret Howard.

8.20 **Stop Press**. Nigel Rees examines the week the newspapers have behaved this week.

8.45 **Any Questions?** With Lord Sulist, Enoch Powell, Ann News, 7.25, 8.25, 8.30, 8.45, 8.55, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 10.00, 10.05, 10.10, 10.15, 10.20, 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, 10.50, 10.55, 11.00, 11.05, 11.10, 11.15, 11.20, 11.25, 11.30, 11.35, 11.40, 11.45, 11.50, 11.55, 12.00, 12.05, 12.10, 12.15, 12.20, 12.25, 12.30, 12.35, 12.40, 12.45, 12.50, 12.55, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 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